

THE SILVER CAUSE SHOWS BIG GROWTH

The Movement is Sweeping the Country
at All Points.

MANY WITNESSES TESTIFY

Democracy is Flourishing in Every
Section of the Union.

BYRAN'S POPULARITY IS WONDERFUL

Men from All Directions Assert That
the Man and the Cause Are
Invincible.

Washington, June 26.—(Special.)—If any evidence were needed to show that, instead of the speedy death of the silver issue, it is stronger and more vigorous today than it has ever been, such evidence could be found in every state and every territory of the union.

Every man who comes to Washington—whether from the south and west, where the issue swept them before it last year; from those middle states, which were doubtful ground in that contest and which all political recognitions as the battle-ground of the future; from the east, which was the stamping ground of the money—no matter from where he hails the observer bears testimony that the democratic cause is stronger today than ever. Added to this is the remarkable fact that everybody testifies to the great popularity of the man who was the standard bearer in that contest.

In Virginia at Missouri. Champ Clark, who went down to Roanoke college, Virginia, to address the college boys, bears testimony to the conditions as he found them in the Old Dominion.

"The great over-shadowing irresistible thing in American politics today," said the eloquent Missourian, "is the tremendous personal popularity of William J. Bryan. I found this to be the case not only in Missouri, but in Virginia. The predictions of oblivion made by republican editors and orators before and after the election—predictions born of hope—have been reduced to shreds everywhere. Contrary to all such predictions Bryan's name leads all the rest—including McKinley's—when it comes to a question of popularity. The people have a personal affection for him such as they had for Jefferson, Clay, Jackson, Lincoln and Blaine.

"While campaigning in the first Missouri district lately," he continued to illustrate, "I found that the most certain thing to bring down the house was the prediction that Bryan would be inaugurated president in 1901. I thought perhaps that local news accounts for that peculiar and unusual enthusiasm for a defeated candidate, but in Virginia I witnessed scenes which convinced me that his popularity is not only widespread, but growing. Bryan got on the train on which I was coming back to Washington from Roanoke college. A multitude of people accompanied him to the depot at Charlottesville, though it was in the rain. At every little station crowds yelled for him until he appeared on the platform. At Culpeper he left the train and at least 2,500 people were waiting for him there, though it was raining almost as hard as I have ever seen it. It is the same everywhere. His popularity is marvelous.

All One Way in Indiana.

During the past few days, the democratic editors of Indiana have had meetings. These were in the nature of conferences as to the future and it is highly significant that the almost unanimous opinion of these molders of public opinion was that there should be no backward step in the great fight for the rights of the people upon the Chicago platform. Royal E. Purcell, editor of the democratic organ at Vincennes, Ind., has been here this week on business and incidentally has thrown some light on the situation in that very important state. Mr. Purcell, it may be said by way of introduction, was postmaster at his splendid little city, but he was not one of those appointees who thought he must desert his party simply because the administration did.

"At that convention of democratic editors," said he, "the unanimity of sentiment as to the wisdom of standing by the free silver policy was wonderful. Although the convention did not adopt any resolutions, yet there was no mistaking the overwhelming preponderance of feeling in favor of continuing the fight for silver. The meeting was aggressive in its character and editors who failed last year to stand by Bryan and the Chicago platform were ruled out."

"The whole temper and tendency of the democratic party in Indiana," Mr. Purcell declared in the course of an interview published here, "is in line with the spirit that dominated that editorial gathering. The cause of silver is stronger today in that state than it was last summer and fall. The men who worked in its behalf in 1896 are just as devoted and enthusiastic and imagine that it will ultimately triumph. Hundreds who were against it in the last campaign are now its lusty advocates. If the battle were to be fought over now Bryan would carry Indiana by a tremendous vote."

And on the Slope.

Another straw indicating the direction from which and toward which the wind is blowing comes from a republican source. Mr. F. Wolf, president of a big iron and shipbuilding plant at Portland, Ore., was talking at the Riggs house the other night. "If an election were held now for president," he declared, "the whole Pacific slope would vote to elect Bryan over any man the republicans could name. It was a hard struggle to hold Oregon in line last year, but today it would be impossible. The continued depression in business has increased the free silver sentiment in our state to a degree that would make a free silver ticket invincible in the absence of a revival of prosperity."

The testimony is well nigh universal

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest, and most successful cure for sexual weakness and loss of vitality known to medical science. An

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

OMAHA'S BIG SHOW GETS \$200,000

The President Signs the Bill Appropriating the Money.

SOME MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS

Trans-Mississippi Exposition Will Now Move Forward.

IT WILL BE AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR

Every Government in the World Will Be Invited to Participate in the Event.

Omaha, June 25.—(Special.)—A dispatch from Washington states that President McKinley has signed the bill which carried an item of \$200,000 for the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition of 1898.

This appropriation is in consonance with the act of congress passed early in June, 1896, which pledged \$200,000 for the purpose of a government exhibit, bought and proper supervision thereof. The act provides that there shall be exhibited at the Trans-Mississippi exposition by the government of the United States, from its executive departments, the Smithsonian institution, the United States fish commission, the national museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the history and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and our adaptation to the wants of the people; that such exposition shall be national, as well as international, in its character, in which the people of the United States, of Mexico, of the Central and Southern American states, and of the old world, shall be invited to participate. Medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of said Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, and of the awards to be made to exhibitors, will be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors. Articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, and free of charges. Regulations governing entries of foreign goods intended for exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition have been issued by the secretary of the treasury.

By the terms of this act the appropriation became available for its intended purpose whenever the exposition officials could certify that the sum of \$250,000 from other sources had been contributed to the funds of the exposition. This certificate, properly attested, is now in the hands of the secretary of the treasury. All other conditions have been met, the supervising architect of the government can proceed at once with the plans for the government building. That official has conferred with Mr. C. Howard Walker, of the firm of Walker & Kimball, chief architects of the exposition, and approved Mr. Walker's general ideas respecting the plan of the government building. This building will be erected at the west end of the grand court, the distinguishing feature of which will be the massive government building.

Architects who stand pre-eminent in their profession are now perfecting the plans of the main buildings—agriculture, art, electricity and machinery, mines and mining, manufactures and liberal arts, and spectacles. Preliminary sketches will be ready for publication of the buildings will be about \$100,000 each. Messrs. Walker & Kimball, chief architects, will create designs for all structures other than the main buildings. Their sketches of the arch of states and the administration arch are highly praised, and their preliminary plans of the grounds and the main buildings of architecture give warrant for the prediction that the architecture of the Trans-Mississippi exposition will be second only to that of the world's fair. The colonnades will be in brilliant colors. It is to be a Pompeian rather than a white city. Most of the buildings will be completed this year. Bids for the construction of the administration arch will be called for soon. The United States senate has adopted a concurrent resolution offered by Senator Alton, nationalizing the Trans-Mississippi exposition to be held at Omaha. It is a high compliment to a new member, and his Texas friends expect "the black eagle" speech to be one of the features of the big occasion. And it certainly will be if in the final round-up of speaking talent by the programme makers DeGraffenreid is scheduled for one of the long talks.

On his account many of his colleagues are looking with special interest at the Tammany celebration of this year—an event always of interest in itself.

The settlement of the Fancullin case and the end of the sugar trial forces have removed two most prolific subjects of discussion from the columns of the papers published at the national capital.

By the first, a grave and important question of national policy has been settled—a question which might have arisen at some future time to threaten the existence of the union. Day after day has been consumed in reaching the decision that a bandmaster must let the commanding officer on any parade decide what tunes may be ground out for the delectation of his men. The leader may march in front of his army of wind jammers, he is given the power of endeavoring to keep his men to the tune and the tempo, but as to the programme—if the commanding officer should take it into his head that he would like to hear the stirring strains of "Johnny, Get Your Gun," instead of a classic gem, or has a hankering after "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back" as the result of some pleasant recollection, what he says will have to go, no matter how great the jar upon the musical nerves of the leader.

It is a grave and great principle; and now that it has been settled adversely to the bandmaster, it might be wise for that particular individual to follow the example of his distinguished predecessor and cut loose from an organization in which he ranks as a sergeant at a very small salary and "go out" on his own hook. Sousa was earning something like \$1,000 when he broke away, and now his income is at least twenty times that. Fancullin has had much the greater advertisement.

The Sugar Trials Ended.

Judge Bradley has disposed of the last of the sugar cases growing out of the last senatorial investigation. He has ruled in favor of the witnesses on various and sundry technicalities, about the only principle set out in the decisions being as to the right of a newspaper man to keep to himself the name of his informant when he desires to.

The result of the trials is the determination that senatorial committees have ample means at their command if properly used to get from witnesses the testimony they desire. It will be noticed, however, that the senate still refuses to order an investigation into the more recent charges involving the individual senators and the republicans who as sub-committee made the present tariff bill.

It has been charged that they were in direct touch with the sugar trust in the making of their sugar schedule.

Tilman has brought these charges to the attention of the senate, but there will be no investigation. OHL

ten minutes. Active work of preparation of grounds is in progress.

The territory embraced by the states and territories west of the Mississippi contains a population of 10,000,000 and material wealth almost beyond computation. Nebraska alone states that it has a population of 1,000,000 people, have an aggregate population of over 3,000,000. There can be no question of a very large daily attendance.

Southern Patents. The following is a complete list of patents granted to southern inventors for the week just past, and specially reported to the Constitution by A. A. Wood & Son, patent attorneys, 501 Fifth building, Atlanta, Ga., who will be pleased to give our readers any further information desired.

Dental flask press, John E. Andrews, Harrison, Ark.

Sign for arc lamps, Charles F. and B. W. Bierbaum, Louisville, Ky.

Pocket, Benjamin Blesinger, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mining machine, Henry H. Bliss, Washington, D. C.

Latent pressure regulator, Edward O. Thompson, Thomaston, Ga.

Automatic cut-off valve for water pipes, Daniel W. Troy, Montgomery, Ala.

Machine for making artificial teeth, John W. Turner, Columbus, Miss.

Bicycle support, Charles A. Wade, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Carving dish, Samuel Sherman, Easton, Md.

Official straw, two patents, Marvin G. Stone, Washington, D. C.

Shaptrap, Christopher Thompson, Grayson, Ky.

Key fastener, Christopher Thompson, Grayson, Ky.

Fluid pressure regulator, Edward O. Thompson, Thomaston, Ga.

Automatic cut-off valve for water pipes, Daniel W. Troy, Montgomery, Ala.

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IT'S IN THE BLOOD CURED

I have found your Sparagus Kidney Pills to be everything that you recommend them to be. Mrs. Martha C. Mack, a patient of mine, in her fifty-seventh year, for a long time a sufferer from rheumatism, has just recently finished taking the Sparagus Kidney Pills that you sent me some time ago, and I am glad to tell you that she is now in better health than she has been for some time. Her renal organs have been for some time in an abnormal condition, but an improvement was seen soon after she began to take the pills. I shall hereafter prescribe Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills to patients suffering from maladies arising from irregularities of the renal organs.

W. E. McKEE, D. D. FULSHE, Tenn.

HOBBS

Sparagus Kidney Pills.

HOBBS REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Hobbs' Pills For Sale in ATLANTA, GA., by JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., 6 and 8 Marietta St.

There is nothing just as good as AFRICANA for Rheumatism or any other Blood Disease, so demand it and do not permit your Druggist to sell you some substitute. Thousands of people who have been suffering for years, and who have long ere this given up all hope could be restored to health again by taking AFRICANA, the wonderful Blood Purifier. It never fails.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Concert MacAfee's Fifth Regiment Band at Lakewood Sunday night.

CITY TAX NOTICE.

The 1st of July is the last day for the payment of city taxes. E. T. Payne, City Tax Collector.

Hot! Well we should say so, and your kitchen is the hottest place in your house. It's bound to be hot on account of your cook stove. The reason your kitchen is so hot is because you have to start the fire so long before you need to use the stove and it takes so long for the fire to die out after you are through cooking. Those who use a gas stove do not suffer with the heat like you do, because they do not have to start the fire so soon. When they are ready to cook they light the gas stove, and it is hot immediately, and just as soon as they are through they shut off the gas and the heat stops. They have a cool kitchen compared to what yours is. Don't suffer with the heat, as it is so unnecessary.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Always look well to your interest when buying any FURNITURE. Be sure and see . . .

TERMS ARE E-Z. We Cut the Price.

T. J. FAMBRO, 87 and 89 Peachtree St.

This Reed Rocker, Only \$1.25.

This One For \$3.50.

This Combination Book Case, \$15. Brass top rail and mounts. Others for \$10.

You Save Money Here. SEE OUR STOCK.

This Iron Bed, \$8.50.

This Fine Carriage for \$6.25.

We are Closing Out BABY CARRIAGES at 10 per cent on COST. Do you believe it from the above price?

Always look well to your interest when buying any FURNITURE. Be sure and see . . .

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We are Closing Out BABY CARRIAGES at 10 per cent on COST. Do you believe it from the above price?

Vacation Footwear...

Clearance Sale
—OF—
Summer Shoes.

We have in stock an excellent assortment of Summer Shoes. There is not anything FASHIONABLE and COMFORTABLE that we don't carry. IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU WANT ASK FOR IT; that's all that will be necessary.

Summer Shoes Must Go!

We have marked prices WAY DOWN in order to make room for FALL STOCK, and the evidence that our "Special Prices" are exceedingly low is shown by the eagerness with which the people are already taking advantage of our reduced prices.

R. C. BLACK,

35 WHITEHALL ST.

TEA! In warm weather Iced Tea is both healthful and refreshing.

FOR ICED TEA OUR BLENDS ARE EXCELLENT.

"East India" blend, per pound.....80 cents

"Singapore" blend, per pound.....50 cents

"Ceylon" blend, per pound.....30 cents

A.W. FARLINGER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER

325-327-329 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Roller Trays

ARE Common Sense

Trunks, Traveling Bags, Cases, All Our Own Make None Better.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SEE OURS BEFORE YOU BUY.

H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.

77 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, AND RICHMOND, VA.

Repairing Done at Short Notice

sun tue thur

Hot! Well we should say so, and your kitchen is the hottest place in your house. It's bound to be hot on account of your cook stove. The reason your kitchen is so hot is because you have to start the fire so long before you need to use the stove and it takes so long for the fire to die out after you are through cooking. Those who use a gas stove do not suffer with the heat like you do, because they do not have to start the fire so soon. When they are ready to cook they light the gas stove, and it is hot immediately, and just as soon as they are through they shut off the gas and the heat stops. They have a cool kitchen compared to what yours is. Don't suffer with the heat, as it is so unnecessary.

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A BAD COMMENCEMENT DAY ANNOUNCEMENT.



Prof. Wisacre—Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sorry to announce that the graduation exercises must be deferred on account of Grady's goat getting into my office and devouring the diplomas.

WHY 'T WAS.



"Why is it that Cholly Thoughtless and Miss Auburn Locks have had a falling out?"
"Well, you see, in dining the other evening he asked her if she would have red-head duck."

HAD ON HER BATHING SUIT.



Tom—I saw Marie down the beach just now.
Maud—Was she posing?
Tom—No. Exposing.

PLACED A VALUE ON IT.



Hirsute—Say, Bill, I wouldn't have that bald head of yours for a thousand dollars.
Baldy—And Jim, I wouldn't part with it for ten thousand dollars.

CUT TOO LOW.



Howso—Miss Maude looks out of sight in her new bathing costume.
Comso—Well, she isn't.

SARGE PLUNKETT

Blackberries Are Ripe and the Country Is Now Safe.

A SEWING WOMAN OF THE CITY

She Tells of Some of the Hardships To Which They Are Subjected.

For The Constitution.

Blackberries are getting ripe, the drought is broken, and the prospects for a good crop were never better.

Everybody in Georgia should rejoice, and we rejoice with them. The fields are the clearest of grass that I ever saw them, one of the blessings of a dry spring. The long drought was just at the right time, and the farmers profited by it in a degree seldom seen before. The only complaint to be heard is that crops are small—cotton is very small and corn is nothing to brag on. The oat crop was not encouraging, but wheat is all right and there was a lot more planted than we had thought. Nearly all the farmers will make wheat enough to do them. There may not be much profit in raising wheat when flour can be bought so cheap, but it makes us feel good to look at the shocks in the field and hear the threshers humming around the settlements—a home where enough of everything to live upon is raised has an air of cheerfulness that is never seen among those who go to the west for their supplies in meat and bread.

It does me good to watch the young people. It is just the happiest time with all of them, for they live in happy anticipation of the good time that is just ahead, and Brown says that there is more pleasure in "pursuit than in possession." One more month and crops will be made and big meetings will commence. Fine home-raised hams will be brought from their hiding places and chickens are already set aside for the "company" and "big days" at church. The young men are seeking up their horses and the girls are getting their pretty ribbons and sashes, and such a time as they will have will never be known under the fad of bicycles, sweaters and bloomers. We don't exactly know what sweaters and bloomers are, but we can imagine that a girl pedaling a bicycle on a hot July day would be far from a starched up picnicer if there was not something to protect against her dampness. Bicycles may give a girl an independence, and they may be as fully in the bounds of propriety as the horse, but the riders will never look as sweet and cool as the pretty girls of the country who congregate in the shades of the trees around the old churches, through the big meeting time that is just a short time ahead.

Nor do the old people of the country fall in receiving their full share of country blessings. The old man of the country is in his glory at big meeting time, and the wrinkles are all cleared from his brow as he hears the rain patter against the old church and the thunders lumber out and away in the direction of his little crop. The old people of the towns can feel no such pleasures. In fact the old man of the towns is a back number. There are mighty

BASE BALL TERMS ILLUSTRATED.



1.—"The crack pitcher."



2.—"A close steal."



3.—"Some beautiful curves."

few places for him to fill. Railroads do not want an old man, nor the street cars, nor the police, nor the stores—all these positions must be filled by young men. It is the tendency of the times to do without the old man, and to such an extent has this become apparent that we might well ask, what is to become of the old people of the towns?

There are many things to be seen in a city that makes this question pertinent, and it involves the old woman as well as the old man. All the world is ready to give out sympathy to those who are strong and who might be able to make themselves felt in the politics or the schemes of the day, but there is nothing for the weakling with age and infirmities to do but to wait for the summons "over the river" and pass away without much regret. It may be sad for the old to contemplate such conditions, but you may as well understand that there is nothing in the hurly-burly of the towns that feels itself called upon to waste time in considering your conditions.

Me and Brown passed a poor woman on the road that we used to know, and know that she should be receiving a pension sufficient to keep her up for the good she has done in her humble and patient life. She was loaded down with garments that she had just finished to the order of one of Atlanta's merchants, and we could see that she staggered under the load and the heat.

"Mighty hot," said I, as we drove up along side of her.

"Yes," she said, as she changed her load from one hip to the other, "mighty hot, mighty hot."

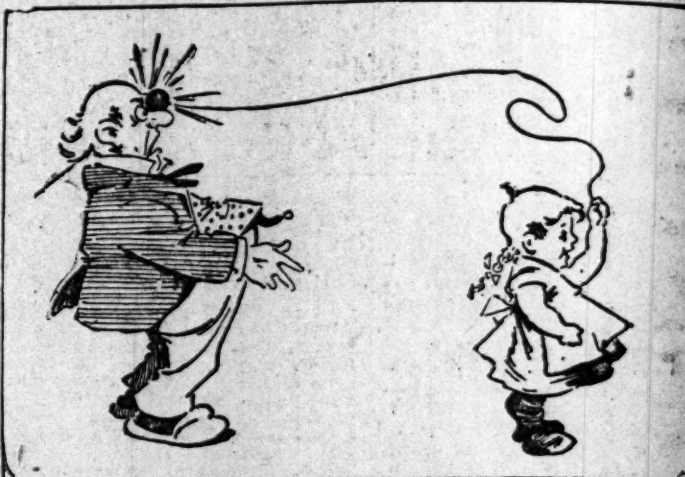
My remembered this woman as one we used to know. She is the widow of a brave soldier as passed through the war, and she told us many things we had never dreamed of as to what the sewing women of the towns have to go through. First, they must go to the stores and beg for the work and then lug it to their homes. The load must necessarily be a large one, when we think that they get about 30 cents a dozen for making pants and live too far away to visit the store often. When they have finished the work they must lug it back. Then comes an inspection of their work. They hardly get enough to pay them for the lugging of the goods to and from their homes; but there would never be a complaint for this. Some of these merchants are harder upon these women than the weather or the worry or the lugging. The "inspectors" are the dread. If the attache are a little long when the "inspector" views it these women are "docked." If the buttons are not sewed just as these "inspectors" think they should be, there is another "dock." Often, I am told, these "inspectors" catch a garment and rip it from end to end with one cruel sweep. So it is, with the small price paid for the work and then these "dockings" these poor women are nearly starved, and they dare not mutter or grumble.

Night and day these women of the towns have to work. There is no eight hours, nor ten hours, nor from sun to sun with them. It is work, work, work! While the sun shines they work, and when the sun is down they must light their lamps. If they were to complain they would be dropped by the merchant and would get no more work at any price. At last the "poor house" is all that these poor women can expect, and there are a plenty of just such cases in every city of the land. No such poverty and hardships, and no such absence of "hope," can ever be expected in a country life as if found in the towns. Poor, but something monstrous kind. Makes a country life sublime; Old, but age is no disgrace; The country's old can fill a place. Suns may scorch and faces tan, But God has blessed the countryman. SARGE PLUNKETT.

CHANGED HIS MIND.



"Ah! How gentle and harmless such an amusement is for children."



"Wow!"

IN SEASON.



Sister—I think I'll go out and get some air.
Brother—What are you going to do with it? Make a bathing suit!

SOUND ADVICE.



Mr. Slickman—In the card room just now the fellows claimed that I was crooked, and threatened to throw me out of the window. What would you advise me to do?
Lounge—Never play except when the card room is on the ground floor.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.



Hamlet Booth—Are you making good money out here?
Counterfeiter—Passable.

fortunate difficulty. Not one of the country gentlemen could speak a word of Spanish. Here was a dilemma, and, although poor as he was, the young man, Tommy, (son of the editor, "Tommy" Latin) foresaw the great necessity of the situation, and, to the great

statement I re-engage Tommy. To all appearances, he is a very good fellow, and he never missed another day of work as long as he remained in my employ, which was the case for some time. I have not heard from him since, but I have no doubt that he is still engaged in the same line of business.

The Way Luck Followed a Little Fellow

Tommy

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 27 1897.

PHIL'S FRIEND

How Josie Nash Saved the Situation.

The road wound up the hill between thickets of pale green birches and dark pines. Just as the boys began the climb a young girl who had been coming behind them overtook them.

"One of the natives," Lon said, glancing back, and when she came up he merely looked her over and noted that her shoes were too large for her, and that her calico dress looked made over.

But Phil took off his hat and gave her a friendly smile. Lon regarded him with raised brows. Phil was always doing those things.

"Lovely morning," said he.

"Yes, 'tis. Are you going up the mountain?" said the girl.

"Yes," said Phil. The girl carried by a cord a heavy bundle, and he took it from her.

"Thank you. I've been to the store. You needn't take it; I'm strong," she said, smiling, and she was, indeed, a picture of blooming health and strength. "Are you the two city boys that are staying at the Gibsons?"

"Yes. I'm Phil Roberts and this is Lon Webster," Lon lifted his hat half an inch.

"And I'm Josie Nash," said the girl. You'll have a splendid time at the Gibsons. They're jolly folks."

"They're splendid," said Phil. "Our people expect us to join them at the Kaaterskill hotel next month, but I shan't want to. I'd rather be on a farm any time; you can have more fun."

"That's so. Have you caught any trout yet?" said the girl. And they talked on pleasantly. Josie Nash told Phil where the best fishing was to be found and where to go for white birch bark; and Phil told her how he and Lon had tried to pitch hay and to ride the clumsy old farm horses. They chatted with great good will and frequent laughter until the girl stopped at a gate and a little white-headed boy ran out to meet her.

She stood for a moment, however, looking curiously at the little black box slung over Phil's shoulder.

"It's a camera," he said. "Would you like to have your picture taken?"

"O, I'd like to have Danny's!" said the girl eagerly, with her fond hand on her brother's little white head. "We haven't any good picture of Danny, and I've always wanted one."

But the sun had gone under. "I can take it better when it's sunny," Phil explained. "You'll be here when we come back, won't you? I'll take it then."

"Thank you," said Josie Nash, and she looked radiant. And Phil carried her bundle to the door for her and made his best dancing school bow and told her he hoped they should meet again.

Lon stalked on. "Why didn't you go and make a call on your friend?" he inquired when Phil caught up with him.

"I'd have liked to first-rate," Phil retorted.

"Did you see those bright streaks in her dress where the tucks were let out?"

"No, I didn't!"

"You found her conversation so entrancing that you didn't notice anything else, I suppose," said Lon, with an aggravating laugh.

"Maybe I did. She's a real bright girl. She's as good as you or I. I wouldn't be such a prig as you are for anything in the world, Alonzo Webster!" said Phil. When Lon's notions exasperated him particularly, he called him by his full name.

But he did not want to spoil the day by a quarrel. His sunny good nature came back presently.

"Those woods look cool," he said. They had set out on a tour of discovery, with no particular object, and they plunged into the cool depths of the woods.

"Best place we've struck yet!" said Lon, when they had penetrated to where the trees were tall and old, and the light came through their thick leaves but scantily.

"Yeup! Wasn't that a thrush?" said Phil, pushing on in pursuit of the songster.

They chased not only birds, but squirrels and red lizards, and as a last resort a little striped snake. City bred as they were, it was a novel delight to tread spongy moss and climb over fallen logs and crawl under low bushes. They nibbled at wintergreens and checkerberries; they dug with their knives at many roots with vague hope that they might be sassafras.

And finally, after a season, during which they had taken no thought of time, they flung themselves down for a rest.

"It's a regular jungle in here," said Lon.

"Wonder where we are, anyhow?"

"Don't ask me! I know one thing, I'm fearfully hungry. Let's go back and get some dinner," said Phil. He looked at this watch and whistled with astonishment.

"Two o'clock!" he cried.

They couldn't hardly believe it. They sprung up on the instant and made a start. "I'm famished," said Lon. "I'm actually faint. Don't believe I can stand it till we get there."

They tramped back in the direction from which they had come, as nearly as they knew it.

"Think we're going the right way?" said Phil.

"Guess so," Lon answered, and they strode on silently—for what seemed to them finally to have been an hour.

"Then, if we've come right, we ought to be out by this time," Phil said, "for we didn't make time like this coming in; we fooled along, you know."

"We ought to be out, but we aren't," said Lon.

"We're going wrong. Let's try another tack," Phil suggested.

"Anything!" And veering from their course a little they pushed on.

Their feet sunk deep in the moist ground, the bending branches scratched their faces, and they tripped on roots and snags. They had no longer their freshness of the morning, and they lagged.

"Well?" said Lon.

"Well," Phil answered, "it's almost 4 o'clock."

They sat down and stared at each other. "I guess we're lost," Lon said.

"I don't guess, I know it," Phil answered. "I'm scared, Lon, and that's the truth. Here we are, so hungry that we're weak, and all worn out from tramping so long, and we can't find our way out of these woods. I'd like to know what's going to become of us?"

"We've got to get out!" Lon cried, springing up in a sort of desperate fury. "Suppose you go one way and I go another?"

"And lose each other! No, it's bad enough being lost together," said Phil.

They started again, wearily. They peered with anxious eyes for a glimpse of light beyond the thick-set trees, to tell them that they had reached a clearing. Not a glimmer came to them. The black trunks shut them in, and seemed to press them back. They turned one way and another, and with every minute their hope lessened.

"Look there!" said Phil. "Do you re-

Phil found no words. He went to Josie Nash and seized her hands and swung them back and forth and sawed them up and down. It was no proper way of greeting a young lady, but he did not know exactly what he was doing.

Josie Nash did not care. She was looking at the boys with all her eyes. "O, father!" she cried, "I am so glad we came!"

"How did you happen to?" said Phil, gazing at her.

"Well, said Josie Nash, and she picked out a comfortable place and sat down. "I got to wondering why you didn't come back, that was all. You know, you promised to take Danny's picture when you came back; and I got him all fixed up—I combed his hair and put his best jacket on him—and I took my work, and he and I sat out in the yard and watched for you. We sat there the whole afternoon," said the girl; and she laughed.

"And when you didn't come and didn't come, I commenced to wonder. I knew you'd come back that road, for there wasn't any other road. And when it got along toward night and not a sign of you—"

"She came to me, out in the potato field," her father put in, "and says he, 'It's funny about these two boys.' And I says, 'What two boys?' And says he, 'Why, that boy that was going to take Danny's picture, and the other boy—as if I'd ought to know all about you without any telling.'"

"And she says, 'They've got into the woods and lost themselves'—and she stuck to it, And says I, 'What are you going to

of her. Gracious!" said Lon. "Wish she was my friend!"

"I shall go up the first thing in the morning and take the picture," Phil said.

"I'm going with you," said Lon; "and I've thought of something. Let's take two or three, and two or three of her, too, and send them to the city and have them all printed on one card—you've seen them—and a dandy frame put on it. What do you say?"

"I say yes!" said Phil.

He had fallen asleep, when Lon nudged him.

"Don't let's go over to the Kaaterskill," said he. "If all the girls in this place are the sort Josie Nash is, we can have a better time right here. Don't you say so?"

And he took it meekly when Phil answered, "Yes, I say so, Alonzo!"—and laughed, sleepily, but meaningly.

CURIOSITIES OF DRAFT.

How Fire Purifies Air and the Way Mines Are Ventilated.

A curious piece of apparatus used by Professor John F. Woodhull, of the New York Teachers' college, to illustrate the principle of ventilation consists of two lamp chimneys, a tallow candle and the lid of a pasteboard box. The box lid has two holes cut in it a few inches apart. The holes are a trifle bigger than the tallow candle. The candle stands in one hole; the lamp chimneys stand one over each hole. The object is to show how the draft of any burning substance can be made to get rid of unpleasant odors, foul air, etc. The candle is lighted and burns in the chimney which incloses it. If a lighted match is held at the mouth of the other chimney, the smoke from it will immediately flow down the tube and up the chimney in which the candle is burning. This is because the lighted candle gets its draft through the other chimney, and the air rushing down one and up the other carries the smoke from the match along with it. The reason the air does this is because the heat of the candle flame expands the air in the one chimney and forces it upward. The atmosphere, in order to even matters, supplies more by way of the only channel left open to it.

Now, a coal mine is freed from its foul air and new, fresh air is drawn into it in exactly the same way. The entrance to some mines is comparatively small, when the large excavations beneath the surface are taken into consideration. The air in the mine usually becomes foul and soon becomes unfit for human beings to breathe, if some ventilation is not secured. It is only necessary to have two shafts and to build a fire at the entrance of one of them in order to secure the desired result. If the fire is made to get its draft down one shaft and up the other, as in the case of the lamp chimneys, all of the foul air will be drawn out of the mine and corresponding quantity of fresh air will be drawn in. The danger of explosions of fire damp will also be averted, inasmuch as this deadly gas is drawn out and dissipated before it can collect in sufficient quantity to do damage. Of course there are mechanical contrivances for drawing bad air out of mines, but they are no more efficient than a simple furnace at the entrance of a shaft. A striking example of the value of a fire for the purpose of getting rid of foul odors is afforded in a jail in New Castle, Del. It seems that the jail was built over a sewer which emptied into the river near by. The odor from the sewer filled the jail and made it a very unhealthy place to live in. The nuisance was abated by building a furnace and smokestack in one corner of the jail yard. A hole led down from the furnace to the sewer pipe. When the fire was lighted the bad air in the pipe was drawn up by the fire and sent out of the stack many feet above the jail.

Something of this nature takes place when a storm occurs on a hot day. The air in a certain spot becomes heated and in expanding is forced upward, drawing with it a certain amount of moist air from the neighborhood surrounding the heated spot. The moisture in this air rapidly condenses when it reaches the cooler strata above, and turning to water, descends to the earth again in the form of a shower. Theodore Waters.

SLIPPERS LINED WITH SILVER

How a Convict's Friend Tried To Pass Money Into Prison.

Convicts are up to all sorts of tricks to get contraband goods into prison. They are clever and resort to plans to beat the captain of the yard that are marvelous in their conception, says The San Francisco Examiner. Yesterday morning a pair of slippers was sent to the penitentiary at San Quentin to be delivered to a prisoner. They were of simple make and innocent-looking things. Captain of the Yard Edgar received the articles and scanned them carefully. Apparently they were all right. It was noticed, however, that the soles of the slippers did not bend easily and the soles were ripped open. The slippers were silver lined. Between the soles and along the sides were half-dollars, placed in such a perfect manner as to defy detection. There was also a letter spread out between the soles. The letter read as follows:

"Dear Joe—I will take this opportunity of sending some money to Fatty. George told me to send it to you. It was impossible for me to land the dope. I went over there on Tuesday night, after George came out, and got a hot frost away from there. There was a big dog at the house and he commenced to bark like everything and a guard came up. I was in big luck to get away. Bill Jones went over with me. I could not stay in California another day, or the chances are that I would have been over there with you. In fact, I am making a get-away now. If this stuff lands all right I will send more from time to time, as I can. This is not much, but it is the best I can do on the desert. I had a pound of George's stuff and about three-quarters of my own and lost it all. Write as soon as you get this and let me know."

"THOMAS CONROY, Salt Lake."

"E. J. A. WHITEY."

The silver-lined slippers came all the way from Salt Lake. They have been confiscated and convict Joe will never get his money.



THE LOST ARE FOUND.

member that great pine stump? You know we spoke about the shape of it." Lon remembered it. It marked the very point at which they had first turned to leave the woods. They were just where they had started.

They dropped down then, with a common impulse of consternation.

"We hadn't any business to come here. What did we know about these woods, anyhow?" said Phil.

"Perhaps the Gibsons will send somebody to look for us."

"No; for they don't know we're here. We didn't tell them where we were going; we didn't know ourselves."

"It's getting dark," said Lon.

"Yes, I guess we'll have to stay here all night."

"And what will we do in the morning? If we can't find our way out today we can't tomorrow."

"And—and—if we go without anything to eat very much longer—"

They said no more. The shades were growing thicker; the evening was coming on. They heard the rustle of leaves in the light wind, and soft bird notes and the hooting of an owl far away. They sat with their arms round their knees, and saw the ghostly shadows gathering, and in spite of themselves there grew in their hearts a real dismay, real terror.

"What's that?" Phil cried, suddenly. "What's that?" His voice was sharp with excitement. They strained their ears. Yes! Somebody was hallooing. It was a clear, long note, sweet and shrill.

"Sounds like a girl!" Phil gasped, and then he put his hands to his hips and gave an earsplitting catcall.

The clear halloo came again. They waited for no more. They ran and stumbled and leaped toward the welcome call, shouting as they went. Their weariness was a by-gone thing.

"I can see a lantern," Phil shouted, and in another minute its rays fell upon them, and the bearer of the lantern swung it over his head and called out to them heartily.

They had never seen the man before. But they had seen before the tall young girl who shouted beside him.

It was the girl with whom they had walked up the hill that morning; it was the girl with whom Phil had scraped friendly acquaintance; the girl whose bundle he had carried. It was Josie Nash.

do about it? And what do you think? she said she was going to go and hunt you up, and I could go along if I wanted to, and if I didn't, why, Danny would go with her. He laughed a great laugh. "She fairly enjoys a jaunt of this kind, anyhow. She ain't afraid of anything; never was."

"These woods are the meanest woods in the mountains," said Josie—"the easiest to get twisted up in. If you don't know 'em, I knew Mark Jennings got lost here once, and he'd been in 'em before, too. Father knows 'em clear through, for he chopped here one summer; and I know 'em, too, for I used to bring my dinner and stay with him all day, sometimes."

"But I knew you didn't know 'em, and I was just as sure as I wanted to be that you'd got lost, and I knew father and I could find you, if you had. That's how we happened to come," said Josie Nash.

Something in the boys' faces held her eyes, and made her falter over her last words and flush. "Why, 'twasn't anything at all!" she declared. "You don't suppose I was going to let you stay here in the woods all night, if I could help it? And then—besides—you're going to take Danny's picture, you know, and I guess I was glad of the chance to do a little something for you."

Lon stood and looked at her. She was the same girl he had seen that morning; she wore the same large shoes, the same calico dress with streaks where the tucks had been let-down. But he saw neither her shoes nor her dress—he looked at her.

"I-I never saw a girl like you!" he blurted out. And nobody but Phil knew all that he felt.

That night after the boys had got to bed they talked it over. They had found the anxious Gibsons scouring the neighborhood for them. And they had eaten a supper whose enormous proportions had alarmed Mrs. Gibson for their safety.

"If you hadn't been going to take her little brother's picture, Phil," said Lon, stretching his tired legs under the patch work counterpane, "she wouldn't have been watching for us, nor thinking about us."

"And if she hadn't thought of us," said Phil, "we'd have been there yet."

"And—we might never have got out," said Lon. They shivered.

"I called her your friend—and I made fun

Tommy

The Way Luck Followed a Little Italian.

When I first saw Tommy he was taking a plunge bath in Printing House square. It was a hot summer day and some half-dozen street urchins were embittering the life of a fat park policeman by jumping in and out of the basin, under the very nose of blindfolded Justice, tottering on her dizzy perch above the square.

I needed a boy to carry "copy" to one of the neighboring newspaper offices, for I was "doing politics" that year, and had been assigned to "cover" city hall, as one of the likeliest centers of political activity in mid-summer. After watching the boys splashing about in the basin, or frisking away from the spasmodic pursuits of the "sparrow cop," I fixed upon the larkest and quickest of them all as my chosen messenger.

A single wave of the roll of yellow paper in my hand brought the boys racing to the steps where I stood, but the dark "dago" outdistanced them, and made a vain spring for the "copy," which I held above their heads.

"Where d'you want me to go, boss?" he asked, showing a row of white teeth gleaming from his dark face.

"O, I know," shouted another. "You're the man what chucked us coppers into the fountain yistiddy. You belong over there."

"Wouldn't you rather earn 15 cents in one run than dive for fifteen coppers?" I asked the "dago," who still danced about my uplifted arm.

"I don't care, s'long as I get the fifteen," he answered grinning, and before I could even give proper directions, he had snatched the "copy" and fled, with the crowd of boys behind him.

I watched his little bare legs twinkle across the hot pavement of the sunny square, noted with relief that he was headed in the right direction, and withdrew into the cool portico of city hall, just in time to discharge the "steady," who had steadily kept me waiting, and when the urchin returned I then and there engaged him for a week as a "regular."

The next day the "dago" turned up with a clean face, greased hair and shoes and stockings covering the berry-brown of his legs. In his hands he awkwardly twirled a winter cap. This transformation of a free Bedouin of the streets into the depressing respectability of an inmate of an orphan asylum made me almost regret my share in the transaction. On the plea that he could not run so well, but really as a sop to my esthetic prejudices, I made the "dago" take off his shoes and stockings, for the safekeeping of which I appropriated an absent councilman's closet, and later in the day I took surreptitious pleasure in adding to these articles of wardrobe the woolen cap which the child had dropped on the floor and forgotten. When I restored these things to the boy at the close of the day and told him that he need not bother about wearing them on the morrow, we were already well acquainted. He had learned that my name was not "Mr. Gazette," while I similarly no longer called him "dago," but Tommy.

How this acquaintance extended from him to his "little brudder Jimmy," whose real name was Vincenzo, then to his "big brudder Joe," a worthless lout, always out of a job, and finally to his father and mother, together with an integral part of the entire Italian colony around the "Bend," would be too long a story. In short, as "Tommy's friend" I was allowed to go where others were barred as American aliens. I became a guest at Italian weddings and interminable feste, with vino spumante and fervid oratory, nay, even a "deadhead" of the Italian theater and Pulcinello stage.

In return, Tommy became the welcome guest and hero of my two admiring children. Bicycles, boats, skates and other implements of joy were placed at his disposal, and on the neighboring tennis court he soon became a distinguished character: Tommy, the captain of the baseball nine of Mulberry Bend.

In the meanwhile, as one summer after another passed by, the boy took to long trousers, stiff hat and similar emblems of prosaic evolution, and once I even caught him smoking a cigar. By this time he had followed me from one newspaper office to another, finally landing in a publishing house, where, from a copy boy and occasional printer's devil, he changed into an office boy and typewriter—no longer Tommy, but big Tom, or even Thomas.

Then came the evil day when I discharged him. He deserved it fully, for he had become so enthused a baseball player that nothing could keep him at the office on Saturdays, Sundays and all other holidays during the baseball season, needless to state, long before this had become the appointed days when Tommy led his team to more or less lucrative exhibition games, while during the week he pored over the sporting pages of all the daily papers and strove to win the prizes offered by them for picking up the winners. We all smiled upon this as his "fatal passion," and some of us even attended the "grand ball" tendered to Tommy and his victorious nine by their graceful compatriots smarting under previous reverses inflicted upon them by the teams of the hated Irelandes. But when Tommy began to indulge in unexplained disappearances of two and three days at a time, even my indulgence of several years gave out, and I discharged him.

I did so with a heart heavy with regret and superstitious foreboding, for good fortune had attended me from the day I had fished the child out of the fountain.

All my worst fears were realized. On the day I dismissed the boy, the type for one of my articles, the last proof of which had been destroyed or lost, became hopelessly pled, so that I had to attempt the next to impossible task of rewriting the article from memory. Next day I sprained my ankle. Four days later, immediately after refusing to reinstate Thomas, I lost my head and committed an unpardonable

blunder, which left me no alternative but formal resignation.

On the day after thus abandoning my desk, while trying to turn my enforced idleness into a holiday on the water, I was caught in a heavy rainstorm and nearly swamped. When I returned to my house, drenched to the skin, I was met by my wife, who told me, almost in tears, that the whole house was literally overrun with Tommy's father, mother, uncle and numberless brothers and sisters, who had come thus unexpectedly to make up a visit laden down with propitiatory gifts.

"They are going to stay here until it stops raining," groaned my wife, "and there is scarcely a thing to eat in the house, certainly not enough for such a crowd."

I entered, stumbled over baskets of fruit and two demijohns of home-made wine, and was at once met by the serene signora, who, hand on hip, must know: "Can cose a fatto questo povero Tommaso?"

I tried to ward off both presents and



CAN COSE A FATTO QUESTO POVERO TOMASO.

remonstrances by arguments of discipline, but was overborne by the coming reinforcements of the anxious padre and lo zio, plump, self-satisfied and patronizing.

The father and uncle, who had received small city appointments through former intercessions on my part, were willing to listen to reason, but not so the mother, so that in the end I had to seek refuge behind the humiliating argument of non possumus, which is apt to follow the loss of position and power.

How, after this, drenched and worried as I was, I managed to disperse the enemy and dislodge him, preserving the show of amiability and gratification exacted by the laws of hospitality, while returning all but the most insignificant of the proffered gifts, has been recorded in the grateful annals of our household triumphs.

But when the feat was accomplished and my wife had closed the door after our vanished guests—dona ferentes—seated in a carriage constitutionally unfitted to hold more than three persons—I sank into a wet heap and exclaimed:

"If I don't find that boy another job he will hoo-doo my whole life."

"Why don't you let him take care of our furnace?" asked my wife.

"Because that is too transparent a trick on fortune and would only be followed by worse luck. Moreover, the boy is too good for a domestic stoker. Was it for that I



A BID FOR COPY.

gave him tickets to see Salvini and Eleanora Duse? No, I must find him another better place."

This I did, but the place proved a bad one, as did most other jobs that drifted into Tommy's way, be it with or without my contrivance. The handsome boy of former years grew thin and haggard looking until I dreaded to meet him on the street. Indeed, I came to regard him as a shadow of my own unfortunate self, for in the choice of congenial work I, too, had scarcely better luck.

At last came the happy moment, when a lucky master-stroke raised me higher than ever before. On the day of my in-

stalment I re-engaged Tommy. To all appearances he had become as sober as a judge. Though he still clung to baseball, he never missed another day of work as long as he remained in my employ.

How long this reform lasted and whether it still endures, I cannot tell, for Thomas Lomondo, the little Tommy Lomondo of yesterday, is now the sporting editor of one of the largest daily newspapers of the country, and perfection is not a distinguishing trait of editors, no, not even of those who edit sporting columns.—Edwin Emerson.

JACK RUSSELL'S SPANISH.

How Knowledge of a Language Earned a Great Estate in England.

There are many romances surrounding the foundation of great estates and fortunes. In some instances (as in that of the enormous Cavendish property) a lucky marriage has formed the nucleus of wealth; in others, brave deeds in war have won for their performers many a broad acre. But a novelty in the methods of founding a landed or moneyed line, is shown in the case of John Russell, patriarch of the millionaire dukes of Bedford, the Earls Russell and of a whole tribe of minor lordlings, baronets and country gentry. Jack Russell's rise to fame and dignity was due almost wholly to the fact that he was a good linguist.

Most well-informed people know that

fortunate difficulty. Not one of the country gentry, nor of their chaplains, children or attendants could speak a word of Spanish. Here was a dilemma; and, although poor Squire Trenchard tried to address his excellency in "Justice Latin" (peace to the memories of Shallow and Surface) the great Spaniard did not appear to take kindly to his method of conversation. The sheriff was at his wits' end, when suddenly his female ward, a young lady of great resource, whispered in his ear the name of Jack Russell. Instantly the brow of Squire Trenchard cleared.

"Oddsboddikins!" exclaimed he, "Thou



TAUGHT HIM A LITTLE FENCING.

"It a good lass to think on't. Jack Russell's the very man to talk the don into good humor, and, maybe, win me my knight-hood. Here, Roger, Will Gregory! Mount horses forthwith, and ride to Squire Russell's. Bid him come hither as fast as steed will bear him."

Away went the servitors; but in less than twenty minutes they returned chop-fallen. Squire Russell sent his compliments, but he was too busy studying "foreign lingoos" to come at Sheriff Trenchard's bidding. Then, all too late, the sheriff and his neighbors repented of their flouts at Russell's learning. All seemed to have been lost had not the young ward of Squire Trenchard again stepped forward.

"Go back to Master Russell's house," she said to the serving men, "and tell him to come hither, for I want him."

This second summons was not disregarded. In a brief space Jack Russell's quiet pad-nag came cantering up to the door of Trenchard manor house, where the fair ward of the sheriff was in readiness to receive him, and where the sheriff stood to apologize for past rebuffs, and to implore him to uphold the honor of old England. Russell was persuaded, whether by the sheriff or his ward is not told, to let bygones be bygones; and he was conducted before the Spanish ambassador, Russell had a naturally fine presence, and when the envy heard himself addressed in very fair Castilian by a young man of such distinction his growing displeasure gave place to complete satisfaction. Russell acted as interpreter through the feast that followed, and so well did he acquit himself of the task that the ambassador insisted on carrying him with him to London, there to act in a like capacity.

In London Russell's learning, wit and good looks fascinated Henry VIII, who attached him to his court. Such was the young Dorsetshire squire's tact that he succeeded in retaining the favor of that highly capricious monarch until his death. When the monasteries were suppressed Russell (now a knight, and the husband of the beautiful ward who had reminded Squire Trenchard of his skill in Spanish received a mighty share of the confiscated estates. Church lands had always been the best in England, and from the date of Henry VIII's royal gift the Russell family has held its place among the great landlords of England. Eventually Jack Russell became Lord Russell of Cheneys and earl of Bedford.

In the long line of Jack Russell's descendants there have been many famous and able men, and as a rule, the great estates have been added to instead of being taken away from. There is on record only one extravagant or disreputable duke of Bedford, and an odd monument to his recklessness is to be found in a certain narrow tongue of land, running through Bloomsbury, and surrounded on every side by the Bedford estate, but which does not belong to the reigning duke. This strip was, it is said, alienated to pay a gambling debt.

Today, while the house of Bedford, in consequence of agricultural depression, may not draw much from its country estates (although they extend into hundreds of thousands of acres), it is always secure in the extraordinary large ground-rent area it possesses in London—an area which for richness may be compared to the property of the Astor family in New York. All this colossal fortune may be traced directly back to the day that little Jack Russell learned his first lesson in Spanish from the shipwrecked priest.

GERALD BRENNAN.

OUT-OF-TOWN BASEBALL.

The Columbus Eagles and the Orioles met Monday, June 1st, and the game was a long one and very exciting, the score being 14 to 12 in favor of the Orioles. The latter had made six runs in the first inning, when the Eagles short stop gave up and their star twirler, who was sick, had to finish the game.

Following is the score by innings:

Eagles..... 2 5 0 2 0 0 0 3-12
Orioles..... 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 3-14

The above named teams met again Thursday, June 3d, in an interesting contest. The Eagles were victorious by a large majority. The score was 23 to 8. A large crowd seemed to enjoy the game immensely. The box work of Manager McPhail, of the Eagles, was wonderful. Humber went to the bat seven times, getting six hits. Batteries—Eagles, McPhail, Davids and Foley. Orioles, Deaton, Huff and Bruce.

Manager Deaton is considering firing of the most of his team and signing up another.

It is rumored that Captain Phillips, of the Eagles, is going to withdraw. It is hoped that he will be persuaded to continue in his place, however.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

CHILDREN OF CONFEDERACY.

Met at the Residence of Mrs. Raine and Had a Feast.

The second gathering of the Children of the Confederacy was held on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Joe Raine, on Peachtree street.

It had been arranged to have a lawn fete for the entertainment of the little folks, but the storm prevented them from carrying out this part of the programme. There was a fete, but it was held indoors.

The Daughters of the Confederacy had a representative number among the merry makers, who are greatly interested in this little organization.

The last fete was held at Mrs. William Dickson's residence, and the little people had no end of fun.

The last fete was a great success. There were fully fifty members of the association present, and all in one large house they had plenty of pleasure. Refreshments that make the hearts of the little ones happy were served, and every one had as much of cream, cakes, fruits and other delicacies as they could eat.

The next place that the Children of the Confederacy will meet has not been decided on. The business part of the meeting at Mrs. Raine's was successful in every respect. Plans for the future enjoyment of the children were made. At the next meeting several compositions will be read written by the members on the "Confederacy."

PAULINE BRIDGE, FIRST HONOR

Principal of Ivy Street School Writes Letter Giving Honor to This Lady.

The two brightest pupils of the fifth grade of Ivy street school are Mamie Cooper and Pauline Bridge. These two little ladies were each given a medal of excellency by their teacher, Miss Annie Hornady. The race for first honor between the two was so close that the averages had to be carried out into the tents of hundreds to find out who the winner was.

It was placed on the boards on the last day of school that Mamie Cooper had won by a small fraction. It was afterwards changed to read that Pauline Bridge won by a small fraction.

To settle who the first honor lady was the books were examined for the entire term and the averages taken. Miss Hornady states that Mamie Cooper was second and not first as was placed on the boards. Mamie Cooper had more perfect recitation cards than Pauline Bridge, but a mistake was found in the books.

Both of these young ladies run such a close race that it looks too bad to even give it to one without giving it to the other. Mamie Cooper wears a handsome silver medal for her remarkable record. Pauline Bridge also has a medal for the same excellency.

Probably there never has been a similar case in the history of the schools where the two first honor pupils had such close averages. Mamie Cooper, although not given first honor, must be given credit for being one of the brightest of the fifth grade pupils. She is to be congratulated on making such a good stand during the year.

The following letter sent to The Junior by the principal of Ivy street school gives the first honor to Miss Pauline Bridge:

"Miss Pauline Bridge made first honor in the fifth grade Ivy street school for year ending June, 1897. Her average was 97.43 1-3. "MRS. F. S. WHITESIDE, "Principal Ivy Street School."

VIRAPER E. HOBART.

An Electrical Genius in the Administration.

Washington, June 26.—The electrical genius of the administration is just twelve years of age. He is Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., the only child of the vice president. One has only to look into the little fellow's face to see that his mind is beyond that of the ordinary boy of his age. He is bright, with an alertness of manner and an intendment of listening when matters of importance to his elders are being talked over in his presence that betokens well for the success of his future career. Electricity is his chosen field of work. Why he selected this or what induced this particular bent of mind not even his parents are aware. Already he has gone ahead and actually established himself in business in this line, as he has a decidedly business turn of mind as well.

The electrical firm of Garrett A. Hobart Jr., and Ned Viraper was established some two years since in Paterson, N. J., with headquarters, of course, at the vice president's house in that place. Young Hobart, or "Junior," as he is called by his parents and every one in Paterson, keeps the books of the firm in the most business-like manner. When he is not busy upon these important ledgers, casting up the debit and credit account, he keeps the books under lock and key. Not just an ordinary lock, but one of his own contriving, with an electrical alarm that warns the household in case of burglars breaking through and attempting to steal. There is a still more complicated lock upon the room door, with an alarm that verily wakes the echoes of the neighborhood when it is sounded by any one crossing the threshold.

In order that there should be no feeling of professional jealousy between himself and his partner, young Hobart's name leads the billheads, while that of Viraper is given the place of precedence on the cards of the firm. They undertake to do all kinds of electrical work for friend or foe in Paterson, and, moreover, do it well, for the boys have studied their business, and know what they are about, notwithstanding their tender years.

The manner in which the statement that "Junior" had been formally appointed electrician in charge of the white house bells arose from the reluctance of the manly little chap to leave the attentions of his workshop in the Paterson house and allow the business of the "firm" to lapse into in-

nocuous desuetude during his four years' residence in Washington.

"Never mind, dear," said his mother. "Who knows but what the president will allow you to look after the electrical bell on the front door of the white house?" Then she laughed and kissed her little son when she saw his face light up at this pleasantry. Shortly after the inaugural, when the president and Mrs. Hobart were talking together, and inquiry was made by the former as to "Junior's" progress as an electrician, Mrs. Hobart repeated what she had said to her son. The president was vastly amused at the idea, but there has been at no time any idea of the vice president's son being appointed electrician at the white house. He has made a study of the front door bell, as well as the electrical apparatus throughout the



GARRET A. HOBART, JR.

white house, and in the course of frequent conversations with the president and Mrs. McKinley, with both of whom he is naturally a great favorite, "Junior" has expounded his views ad libitum on the subject that lies next his clever boyish heart.

However, the report went out that he was electrician of the white house bells, and so he has had to abide by the greatness it has brought him. Immediately after the announcement gained currency "Junior" was deluged with letters from various parts of the country asking his influence with the president for securing desired office on the part of the writers. One of these was from one of humble aspirations, requesting to be appointed boot-black to the president through the powerful influence of the vice president's son.

The first indication the family had of "Junior's" particular bent of mind was when he several years ago pointed out with pride to his mother an electrical bell he had put up in her room, and when she rang it he delightedly demanded \$2 in payment of his achievement on the spot. Mrs. Hobart naturally could not credit at first that her little son had really, unassisted, been able to put up an electrical bell, and questioned him as to how he had found out how to accomplish the work.

"I took the telephone apart was the prompt response.

Then it transpired that for a long time the boy had been in the habit of visiting Edison's electrical works, and standing about looking in his eager, comprehensive way at the men at work. Often when he peeped through the questions the men looked contemptuously at the mite of a chap in knickerbockers and laughed instead of answering. Then it dawned upon them that his questions were not childish, but showed thought and knowledge of the subject, and so he became the pet of the establishment from Edison down to the humblest workmen.

Not long after the electrical bell episode, "Junior," flushed with pride, called to his father one dark night to look out at the stable, which from floor to roof was ablaze with electricity and shone like a beacon through the darkness. In order to accomplish this he had attached the house wires and set up electrical bulbs from end to end of the stable. A halt was called, and the wires detached again, for fear of unskilled workmanship and serious results to be apprehended in the line of invalidating the insurance upon the property.

Election times were enjoyed to the full by this young genius and electricity run riot about the Hobart mansion. Again when the election returns were coming in "Junior" worked off his ardor and excitement by throwing searchlights down from the roof of his father's house upon the crowds all about. This searchlight was constructed on the primitive plan of securing a large, bright new tin bread pan, through which holes were punched to admit half dozen electric wires, and to each of these was attached an electric lamp. "Junior" clambered out on the roof and worked the searchlight with his partner in business and with a few chosen friends. Alternating with this searchlight display were McKinley transparencies, constructed by the same busy brains and hands.

He has the true experimental spirit of the genius and when it became noised abroad that "Junior" had added to his laurels by constructing a burglar alarm that simultaneously waked the cook and unchained the watch dog, the enthusiasm of his boyish friends reached fever heat. One of the leading papers of the country actually sent a formal request to the young electrician to send it forthwith a plat of the house with electric wires and an account of the manner in which he had accomplished this marvel of ingenuity.

As may be imagined, "Junior's" workshop at his Paterson home is a place for the uninitiated to wonder at, and to be fought shy of by those unversed in the ways and means of electricity. There are electric switches secured from Edison and a turning lathe run by electricity, on which the boy does most creditable work in the construction of boxes and carving of ties.

"Junior" has never attended school by reason of the fact that he has always been rather delicate, but has had tutors and teachers of all kinds. He possesses a decided talent for playing the violin. That he is a genuine boy withal can readily be seen from the foregoing account of his doings. The world is his—at least the home world, as his parents realized one freezing day a year since when they beheld from the rear windows of the Paterson house a masterly construction in the form of a toboggan slide covered with hard packed snow leading from the stable windows down to the lovely lawn, which the genius of the

household had converted into a magnificent skating rink by flooding it with the hose the night before, and over the smooth, glassy surface of which nineteen boys were skating in hilarious delight.

KATHERINE E. THOMAS.

WINNING THEIR SPURS.

A Young Captain of the Steam Ram Fleet and Southern Boy Cavalryman.

The naval boy hero of the eastern waters was Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, destroyer of the Albermarle. Cushing's earlier exploits brought him little in the way of promotions and titles. His reward was opportunity—the chance of a lifetime to gain immortal distinction.

The west also had a gallant young sailor who won honors and decorations before he was out of his teens. I refer to Charles Rivers Ellet, son of the commander of the federal steam ram fleet of the Mississippi. At the desperate naval battle of Memphis, June 6, 1862, young Ellet, then a boy of nineteen years of age, served on the staff as a medical cadet. In the heat of the battle he learned that his father had been seriously wounded and hurried to his side, but the old hero was in no mood for tender scenes. Handing the boy a flag, he told him to row quickly to the Memphis wharves and nail the stars and stripes to the tallest spires in the city, then held by the confederates. The order was carried out in the face of savage threats from the mobs in the streets, who hustled and jeered the brave fellow, and finally pelted him with stones. This was the first deed of real war performed by the youthful novice, but it was not to be the last, neither his greatest.

The steam ram fleet was an independent force not attached to the navy. The ships did not carry heavy guns, but were swift sailers with sharp prows intended to create havoc by dashing into the enemy. They were manned by a few seamen and a force of soldiers armed with rifles. The titles of the officers corresponded to those in the army, as captain, lieutenant colonel and colonel. In recognition of his gallantry at Memphis, Charles Rivers was promoted to the command of the ram Lancaster. Soon after he was given a small fleet. Choosing the Queen for his flagship, he joined the naval squadron at Vicksburg. Grant was then operating against that stronghold and found that the enemy was drawing supplies from the rich country along Red River, which empties into the Mississippi below Vicksburg. He selected Ellet to run the Vicksburg batteries from above, got into the Red river and establish a blockade. It was a most desperate undertaking, but Ellet got through on the morning of February 3, 1863, with his flagship, the Queen. In passing the Vicksburg levee he rammed a large confederate steamer, and even stopped to toss lighted cotton balls aboard her. The bulwarks of his own vessel consisted of cotton bales. These were fired by the enemy's shells and had to be thrown overboard.

After many stirring adventures the Queen reached Red river and destroyed everything afloat along the shore. Unluckily, a pilot, who was either treacherous or ignorant, ran her around under the guns of a confederate fort. The enemy opened fire on the ship, which was a wooden one—making every shot tell. Finally a shell cut the steam pipe close to the boiler, letting out clouds of scalding vapor. The scene was terrible for a moment, and there was no help for it but to throw over the cotton bales, put the wounded upon them and trust to fate on the waves. Ellet was the last to leave. He escaped on a cotton bale, and meeting the only pilot he had spared on his cruise—the New Era captured the day before—he continued up the river until he picked up all of his unfortunate crew. Turning again, he made his way up to the army landing which Grant had established below Vicksburg.

For this deed the boy was decorated with the silver eagle of a colonel. He took the new steam ram Switzerland for his flagship, and in her ran past the Vicksburg guns in broad daylight. The Switzerland was hit many times by fire from the Vicksburg batteries, and a solid shot penetrated the boiler, but she got through and reached Farragut's rendezvous down the river. Farragut saw in the brave boy colonel a sailor after his own heart, and he sent him back up the river to bring down all his fleet of rams. Another young Ellet, cousin of Charles Rivers, was placed on the deck of the Switzerland and took her on a second raid up Red river. Charles Rivers returned to his fleet above Vicksburg, but the exposure and hardships of his daring and adventurous life had undermined his frail system, and he was compelled to leave the field to gain strength for another campaign. A few weeks after the fall of Vicksburg, for which he had battled so bravely, this gallant young commander died. His example was not lost, however, and the Ellet rams, under different commanders, kept their flags on high until the Mississippi region ceased to be a battleground.

Among the cadets at West Point in the class of 1861, was a Georgia boy named Pierce Manning Butler Young. He was to have graduated in June, but the startling news from Fort Sumter in April aroused his southern blood, and he resigned his cadetship to draw a sword in defense of state rights. He was only twenty years old. Trained officers were needed to organize and drill the new volunteers, and the bright cadet was appointed adjutant of the Georgia legion, a famous independent corps of infantry and cavalry. In the early battle of the legion around Richmond the boy soldier won promotion through all the grades from second lieutenant to major, and the star used as insignia for the latter rank decorated his collar soon after he passed his twenty-first birthday. The youthful major took his place at the head of the mounted detachment of the legion, a full cavalry battalion of four companies. At that period of the war cavalry operations were restricted to advance and rear guard and outpost service. But the chance came at last for the boy commander to lead a saber charge. He was ordered with his battalion alone, to head off two federal regiments who were marching to seize one of the mountain gaps in Maryland as a pass for McClellan's army. Swinging his sword above his head, the gallant Georgian rode straight into the federal mass and sabered right and left. He fought until shot from his saddle by a federal carbineer, but his troopers won the day, and held the road to the pass.

General Wade Hampton witnessed the charge of the Georgians at South Mountain. When Major Young returned to the field he wore as a new decoration the twin stars of a colonel. The infantry of the legion was mounted and added to Young's battalion, creating a full regiment in Hampton's brigade of "Jeb" Stuart's cav-

alry corps. Then 500 keen sabers flashed in the air whenever the boy colonel drew his blade.

In the crisis of the desperate battle of Fleetwood, the first great horseback fight of the war, General Stuart called upon the Georgia legion to save the day. "Bring him up like lightning!" shouted the fiery Stuart to the aide dispatched for Colonel Young. The legion was moving at a trot when the aide delivered his message. The gallant leader turned in his saddle, whirled his saber as a signal to gallop, then plunged into the halted and compact ranks of the federals. Colonel John Esten Cooke, the southern historian, was the aide who carried Stuart's order to the legion. He witnessed the charge and described it as an unmixt fight with sword blades. Neither carbine nor pistol was used and the whole affair did not continue over five minutes. In that brief time the battle of Fleetwood and the fate of Stuart's corps was decided.

For that five minutes' work a third star and a bullion wreath were added to Colonel Young's decorations. It was the third year of the war, and the cadet of 1861 had reached the full rank of brigadier general. Young's brigade, led by the old flag of the legion, became famous in the later combats between the squadrons of Stuart and Sheridan. When the brave Georgian sheathed his sword in 1865 it bore the inscription, "Major General, C. S. A."—George Langdon Kilmer.

ANNIE WATKINS ENTERTAINS

Gave a Birthday Party to Her Little Friends on Wednesday.

Miss Annie Lou Watkins, the pretty little daughter of Captain L. G. Watkins, entertained a number of her friends Wednesday afternoon at a lawn party.

The beautiful lawn in front of the residence on Jackson street was decorated with lanterns and flags. Two tents were stretched and under these the little people were served with a lunch, ice cream cakes and fruit.

A slight shower came up, but the little folks sought the two tents and spent the remainder of the evening under them. The boys and girls present had a great time and wish that the eleventh birthday of their little hostess may be as pleasant as her tenth, which they enjoyed so much.

Choir Boys Ready for Camp.

The summer outing of the choir of St. Luke's church is the topic of conversation among the boys. The party this year will have about twenty in it and the boys are prepared for a great time. The lake where they are going to camp is one of the largest in the state and their camping ground is one of the best. For the past several years they have gone to this lake and spent several weeks.

They take their own cook and a wagon load of provisions with them, sufficient to last them while they are encamped. They don't depend on what they catch out of the water and what they can kill to furnish sufficient food for them while encamped and will be well supplied.

Each boy makes a contribution of eatables to the keeper of the stores and these are put together and will be used according to the cook's idea.

Several men will be in the crowd to see that the boys are not injured in any way and look after their welfare. This crowd is one of the happiest that will leave the city for a summer outing this year. They will leave in a few weeks.

Macon Plays the Blue.

The boys of the Gresham High school, of Macon, will come to Atlanta on July 3d to play the Peachtree Blues a game of ball.

The Blues went to Macon several weeks ago and were badly beaten by the Macon boys. They failed to hit the ball and felled badly.

The Blues have been practicing of late and say they will beat the Macon boys in the next game.

The game will be played at Brisblin park and will be a hot one. Mr. Jim Lynch will umpire. Erwin Hoyle is manager of the Blues and is making arrangements for the coming of the Gresham High school team.

Off for the Country.

Masters Carl and Neal Harris, both admirers and readers of The Junior, are preparing to take their summer vacation. They will go to the farm of their grandfather, Colonel H. R. Harris, in Meriwether county, and remain until school opens.

Both Carl and Neal are great admirers of the country, and especially of watermelons, which grow in abundance on this farm. They have selected the horse that they intend to ride this summer and are contemplating a great time.

The farm they will spend the summer on is just a few miles from Warm Springs and near Greenville, Ga. There is a river near by, where these two little fellows will try their hands at the funny tribe.

Off for the Summer Vacation.

Mr. Edward Inman leaves in a few days for Rome. He is going to spend the summer at the country home of his father just out of Rome. It is on a river and there are several boats in Edward's boat house that he uses to fish in.

Several boys from Atlanta will go up with him. He generally carries four or five of his best friends and together they have a great time. Several boys from Rome will join the party Edward will carry from here. He will stay until September at the country home.

To Carry Her Friends to the Country.

Mabel Jackson has invited a party of four little girls to spend several weeks with her at their country home near South river. There is a large fruit farm surrounding their home and the little folks are happily contemplating watermelons, peaches, apples and plums. Little Miss Jackson will leave the middle of this week with her parents.

It is said that the highest single fountain jet in the world is in Bennington, Vt., on the estate given by the late Trenton W. Park as a home for destitute women and children.

Green Fluke, one of the three colored men who were in the band of pioneer Mormons who founded Salt Lake City, is still alive in Idaho.

Where would wise and good men put y

Hyacinth Rivers, Decatur, Ala.—While sit alone in my own little room musing over the past a picture presents itself to me and it's for the boys that I want to paint this picture. First we look into a pleasant country home where father, mother and nine children are seated around the old family fireplace. The oldest is a boy just blooming into manhood. He is tall and handsome with golden hair and dark blue eyes. Harry is intelligent and loved by all. He is talking to his father and mother of the bright future that lay

Grady Hospital List.

Miss Maggie Stone, Halseltville, S. C., 25c;
G. M. Mullin, Fall's Mills, Va., 10c; Virgie
Myrtle Brooks, Gibbsland, La., 5c; Celeste
Dismukes, Artesia, Miss., 5c; J. Duncan
Winstead, Luraville, Fla., 6c; Irene Up-
shaw, Monroe, Ga., 5c; Eunice Upshaw,
Monroe, Ga., 5c; Mamie Morris, Brinkley,
Tenn., 6c; Lena Williams, Longmires, S. C., 10c;
10c; Ruby Williams, Longmires, S. C., 10c;
Eula Williams, Longmires, S. C., 10c;
Eula Lanthicum, Vandola, Va., 20c; Hilda
Meadow, Danielsville, Ga., 10c; Mrs. Jen-
nie Worham, Columbia, Miss., 5c.

Miss Maggie Stone, Halsellsville, Ga., 35c;
G. L. Mullin, Fall's Mills, Va., 10c; Virgie
Myrtle Brooks, Gibbsland, La., 5c; Celeste
Dismukes, Artesia, Miss., 5c; J. Duncan
Winstead, Luraville, Fla., 6c; Irene Up-
shaw, Monroe, Ga., 5c; Eunice Upshaw,
Monroe, Ga., 5c; Mamie Morris, Brinkley,
Tenn., 6c; Lena Williams, Longmire, S. C.,
10c; Ruby Williams, Longmire, S. C., 10c;
Evelyn Williams, Longmire, S. C., 10c;
L. Anthicum, Vandola, Va., 20c; Hilda
Meadow, Danielsville, Ga., 10c; Mrs. Jen-
nie Wortham, Columbia, Miss., 5c.

FRENCH ORGANDIES..... 25c
GERMAN ORGANDIES..... 15c
AMERICAN ORGANDIES..... 12c

KEELY

IRISH DIMITIES..... 25c
SCOTCH DIMITIES..... 15c
AMERICAN DIMITIES..... 12c

KEELY COMPANY.

TOMORROW

Begins the Annual Midsummer Sales of Fine Washables. This is not an offering marked down to force it off—but it is a collection of just the things you want, bought within the past week. Only Fresh! Dainty! Up-to-Date Summer Stuffs offered.....

The Sleepless Vigilance of our New York Buyers



Places us in a position to take advantage of trade conditions which now obtain in that market. The Stock-Taking Sales! The Adjustment Sales! The Surplus Unloading Sales! All find us represented. From the New York man to the Atlanta consumer is but a step. We buy from him—you buy of us!

WE ARE SIMPLY IN THE HANDS OF OUR FRIENDS

ASTONISHING OFFERINGS OF WASH GOODS!
UNHEARD OF OPPORTUNITIES IN WHITE GOODS!
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS IN LACES!
MARVELOUS TEMPTATIONS IN PARASOLS!
REFRESHING EXHIBIT OF ATTRACTIVE MERCHANDISE

WASH GOODS SALES

Are without a precedent in Southern retailing. As the prices of fine fabrics shrink in the Eastern markets, our buyers replenish our stocks with the choicest prizes.....

THIS WEEK 12c THIS WEEK

LACE-WORK LAWNS!
PRINTED PERSIAN LAWNS!
BEST AMERICAN DIMITIES!
OPEN WORK LAPPETS!
FORTY-INGH BATISTES!
INSERTION WORK DIMITIES!

Polka Dots, Spray Effects, Persian Styles, Small Designs—all in just the desirable colors.....

12½ Cents a Yard.

WASH GOODS SALES

Are not an offering of flimsy, tossed, mused, unsaleable fabrics, marked at any price to close them out—but are just the right things at popular prices.....

TOMORROW... 12c... TOMORROW

DIRIGO SCROLL WORK!
OVERPRINTED ETAMINES!
DAINTY PRINTED CORDS!
FANCY PRINTED JACONETS!
GRENADINE TISSUE LAWNS!
WAIST STYLE LAWNS!

Rosebud and Flower Effects, Geometrical Scroll Work—novel printings on popular colors.....

12½ Cents a Yard.

Keely's White Goods

From great surplus products sale of one of the largest manufacturers in the country, our buyer sends us.....

Sheer India Dimity, soft finish, 40 inches wide..... 10c
India Linen Lawn, 40 inches wide, sheer make..... 9c
Fine Checked Nainsook, the usual 10c grade..... 5c
Genuine Marseilles, in popular skirtings..... 25c
Fine Pique Skirtings in cords and welts..... 15c
American Piques, usually twelve and half cents..... 7½c

MORE AND PRETTIER

WASH GOODS THAN ALL OTHER SHOPS COMBINED!

Great Sale of Parasols!

Satins, with lace insertion.....
Gros Grains, with lace ruffles.....
Plain and Printed Chinas! Foulards, with lace ruffles.....
Checked and Plaid Taffetas! Etamines, silk-lined.....
All from the great manufacturer's sample purchase, at.....

HALF PRICES

Fans for the Million!

Tomorrow we will show two lines of Fans, secured by our New York partner, being the extra lines of samples from Eastern Importers. They include dainty styles of Japanese, Chinese, West India Fans; are in Conventional styles, Novelty styles, Empire styles. Whether they be priced at one dollar each or five cents each, the price is.....

HALF USUAL

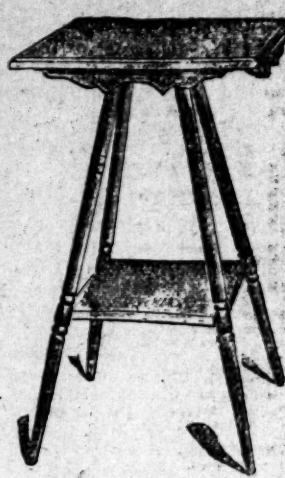
Midsummer Sale Separate Skirts!

SKIRTS OF LINEN—Deep hems, full sweep, altered to fit..... \$1.50
SKIRTS OF DUCK—Extra weight, latest cut, full sweep..... \$1.39
FANCY DUCK SKIRTS—Full sweep, deep hem, mixed, greens, blues, grays..... \$1.25
SKIRTS OF PIQUE—In cords, welts and stripes, deep hems, new shapes..... \$1.98

INCLUDE REMNANTS OF
WASH GOODS
Which Were 12½ Cents.
10c FRONT CENTER TABLE

MIDSUMMER SALES
AT
KEELY CO.

INCLUDE REMNANTS OF
Fine Washables.
Were Up to 25c Yard.
10c FRONT CENTER TABLE.



THIS TABLE ONLY 49 Cts.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY

FURNITURE COMPANY.

Notwithstanding the very hot days of the past week, our store has been crowded every day with eager buyers; while our mail orders and inquiries required an additional force to promptly meet the demands of this.....

GREAT HIGH-CLASS CREDIT SALE

of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Mantels, Rugs, Draperies and a full and complete line of House Furnishings—the largest and most elaborate assortment of this kind ever shown in the south.

SPECIAL SALE—On Monday morning and the entire week we will offer a great assortment of ornamental and useful Household Novelties.



THIS OAK ROCKER ONLY \$2.49

500 Screens—One, two, three, four folds.

300 Easels—Oak, Mahogany and Enamel, in colors.

100 Fancy Taberettes—Mahogany, Oak and Birch.

200 Fancy Foot Stools—Cherry, Enamel and Hardwood.

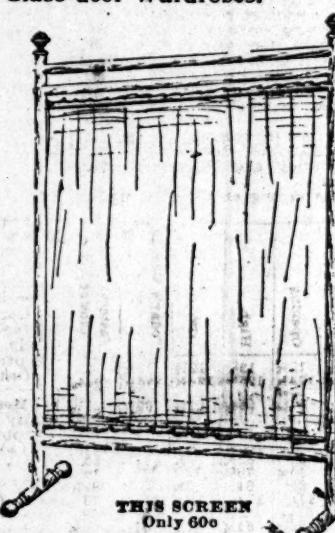
75 Hassocks and Ottomans.

150 Hanging Book Cases and Hat Racks and Medicine Chests.

300 Folding Picnic Stools for 25c each.

200 Folding Picnic Cots—Compact, durable and cheap.

Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Couches, Sofas, Desks, Combination Book Cases, Porch Screens, Lawn and Porch Furniture, Commodore, Steamer Chairs, Blacking Boxes, Shaving Stands, Brass and Metal Beds, Chiffoniers, Glass-door Wardrobes.



THIS SCREEN Only 60c



This Rattan Suit only \$15.49

Rattan Couches.
Rattan Rockers.
Rattan Chairs.
Rattan Porch Screens.

It makes one shiver to read of these cool, delightful articles for Porch and Lawn use.

See the photos shown in this advertisement, and call and get prices and terms.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL MAIL ORDERS.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY



THIS SCREEN Only \$1.25

OUR GREAT SUIT SELLING SALE IS STILL ON!

Never in the history of this house have we offered such values in styles, patterns and quality in our \$5.00 line. All the new Plaids in almost any color can be found in this line.

WE HAVE MADE A SPECIAL EFFORT IN OUR \$7.50 LINE.

The making is as good as any Suit costing double the money. These Suits come in wood-brown plaids and over-plaids of any color. You can't afford to buy without seeing our stock.

Remember, we sell a Blue Serge Suit for \$7.50 worth \$15.00 or no sale

Our \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 Suits are beyond comparison. The style, the make, and everything about them is par excellence.

THE SHOE DEPARTMENT

Is running over with good things. Hats and Furnishing Goods received daily. New goods and new styles arriving every hour.

THE GLOBE SHOE & CLOTHING CO.,
89 WHITEHALL STREET.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR UNIVERSITY

Professor Powers is Now at the Head of Alabama's School.

HE IS A MOST EFFICIENT MAN

Sixty-Sixth Collegiate Year Closed with Appropriate Exercises.

MUCH LARGER ATTENDANCE IS EXPECTED

Every Department of the Institution in Excellent Hands for the Next Year.

Montgomery, Ala., June 26.—(Special.)—The sixty-sixth collegiate year of the University of Alabama was concluded with appropriate exercises during the present week. It was a brilliant occasion, especially as it always is being attended by many of the most prominent people in the state, by a very large percentage of the 2,000 alumni and by many very beautiful young women.

To the alumni and those having the interests of the institution most at heart, however, this commencement was especially interesting, as the news had gone abroad that material changes would be made in the personnel of the faculty and in the general conduct of the institution.

For ten years past the university has not prospered from a standpoint of attendance. From funds derived from the sale of the endowment lands new and commodious buildings have been added and the scientific and other departments have been well equipped for the modern methods of instruction. The institution has apparently prospered in all respects excepting as to attendance and in this particular it has rapidly retrograded. The enrollment this year was not much more than half of what it was ten years ago.

Looking for a President.

Some months ago President Jones announced his intention of resigning at the close of the collegiate year, and since that time the selection of his successor has been a live issue among the alumni and the friends of the institution. Many favored choosing a president from the faculty of the great university, the east. These considered that the placing of some renowned educator at the head of the institution would be greatly to its advantage in all respects.

Others, and considerably a majority of the alumni, insisted that the president must be an Alabamian, an alumnus and a practical instructor, and that he must be a man of active business methods, who could appreciate the needs of the institution and would go intelligently to work to remedy its defects. With almost no exception the minds of these of this way of thinking turned to Judge Thomas C. Palmer, of the State Normal college at Florence. He appeared to fill the bill entirely, as nobody could deny that he was a man of high character and power, and that he had been in Alabama, having been born and raised in Huntsville. He studied law in the office of the late General L. Pope Walker, the distinguished secretary of war of the southern confederacy, and the foremost lawyer of his day in this state.

When the trustees met at Tuscaloosa last Tuesday the committee appointed by them to nominate a president brought in the name of Professor Palmer, and he was elected by acclamation. There were two factions in the faculty, the one favoring the weaker having controlled things up to this time, and having, by their assumption of authority and their proposed removal of the management of the college, seriously handicapped the president, it is believed.

The board of trustees, who were practically remedied this evil, by their resolution vesting the newly elected president with practically supreme authority in the matter of management of the details of the institution and rejecting from duty five of the nine members of the board. It is believed that this action alone will contribute enormously to the success of the college.

A Term of Three Years.

President Powers was elected for a term of three years and was given a contingent fund of \$1,000 per year. The salary was not changed. The control of the affairs of the college beyond the authority of the president was vested in a committee consisting of H. Jones, E. Webb, of Birmingham; E. Tharion, of Montgomery; and William Richardson, of Huntsville.

Only three other changes in the faculty were made. Colonel R. A. Hardaway and John C. Calhoun were relieved of the chairs of civil engineering and Greek, respectively, and Professor George S. Wilkins, late of Princeton university, was elected to succeed the former, and William E. Buford, a native of Selma and an alumnus of the University of Alabama, was elected to succeed the latter.

A chair of biology was also added, and Professor John G. Graham, of North Carolina, a graduate of Princeton and an experienced instructor, was placed in charge of this department.

Another important change inaugurated by the trustees was the reduction of the scholastic fees from \$175 to \$135. The faculty, however, the university for the ensuing year is an exceedingly able one.

Head for Law Department.

No action was taken in the matter of the proposed changes in the law department. The trustees decline to discontinue anything that was done with reference to this school. It was well understood, however, that the important improvement in the law department and that its standing will be materially raised. The report is that Judge H. H. Hester, formerly of Spain, was offered the place of dean of the law school, but declined it. It is further understood that a preliminary trial before United States Commissioner R. A. Mooney on the charge of embezzlement from the postoffice and money order department, amounting to about \$1,700 and issuing money orders without first receiving the cash from the district attorney, William Vaughan, conducted the prosecution, and it was his maiden case.

Mr. Jarvis's Fighting Blood Rose.

Columbus, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—A lively fight occurred this afternoon on First avenue at E. L. King's shop, a fight between a bull, went to the store to execute a levy, and King forcibly objecting, a fight followed, in which Mrs. Maggie Jarvis, employed at the store, participated, she going to the defense of King. Both men were very painfully injured.

from Lauderdale county, to some four hundred, representing about forty of the counties of the state, and many from other states. Mr. Powers graduated from the university in 1872 and his record there during his senior year will be of interest. As taken from the official records of the faculty, it is as follows:

Out of a possible 100, he made in modern languages 100; in moral philosophy, 98; in natural history, 100; in natural philosophy, 100, and in geology and mineralogy, 90, which is said to be the most remarkable senior record that has ever been made at the university.

It is confidently believed that Mr. Powers's election will infuse new life into the institution and will cause it to take its proper place in importance among southern colleges.

LETTER CAUSES CONSTERNATION

It Is Form a Liberian Emigrant and Tells of Suffering and Death.

Selma, Ala., June 26.—(Special.)—The negroes of this city and section are stirred up over a remarkable letter received from one of the Laredo colonists who went from this country to the Laredo colony in the Savannah river.

The agents of the emigration society which sent the colonists over have from time to time shown the most flattering reports as to the condition of the colony, and several thousand have been making monthly payments toward their expenses to the promised land. A big colony expects to sail next fall.

The letter which is causing so much consternation among the would-be emigrants

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FILLED WITH SHOT SCHOOL NOW CLOSED

Report of a Tragic Shooting in Which Will Allen, a Negro, Is Wounded.

Allen Struck CATHENLY EXERCISES WERE BRILLIANT

Later the White Boy Shot at Him with Gun and Pistol—Allen Has Four Bullets in His Body.

Dr. W. W. Landrum and Other Well Known Orators Made Addresses to the Young Students.

Social Circle, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the Social Circle Male and Female Institute began Wednesday. Colonel W. S. Upshaw introduced the speaker of the day, Captain George M. Napier.

Wednesday morning the music class in charge of Mrs. M. H. Rhodes gave a recitation, which closed with an opera, "The Tyrolean Queen." The pupils acquitted themselves with great credit and the audience was well pleased. A medal for proficiency in music was awarded to Miss Nellie Mobley.

Thursday one of Atlanta's most gifted orators, Dr. W. W. Landrum, delivered an eloquent address, Dr. J. M. McFarland, delivered a short but impressive appeal in behalf of education. He was followed by Mr. John M. Green, of Atlanta.

Wednesday evening was devoted to the children of the grammar grades under the supervision of Miss Julie H. Tucker and Miss L. M. Conahan. The programme included dramatic recitations, songs and recitations; all of the children did well and the teachers and patrons were gratified by their success.

Friday morning closed the series of entertainments. The program was varied and interesting. The best selections were the duet drill and a costumed drill of American representatives. The exercises embraced in our citizenship. The speeches of the evening displayed real merit. Especially noteworthy was the address of Mr. Edward Harwell acquit themselves.

At the close of the exercises the principal, Addison W. Wilson, expressed his appreciation and sincere thanks in a most appropriate manner. The recitation which closed the exercises, the esteem in which he held. The music of the commencement was a most successful feature of the exercises of the Social Circle.

Methodist Conference Closes.

Columbus, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—The annual Methodist conference closed today, a successful close today. An able address by Dr. John D. Ham-end, of Macon, was the feature of the day's services.

FAYETTE DISTILLERS ARRESTED

Judge Broyles Binds A. W. and H. A. Cochran Over to U. S. Court.

A. W. and H. A. Cochran, of Fayette county, were bound over to the U. S. court by Judge Broyles on the charge of illicit distilling.

The men could not give bonds of \$300 and were sent to jail. They were bound over to the U. S. court by Judge Broyles on the charge of illicit distilling.

The elder son in Mr. J. R. Vandiver, of the firm of J. P. Sullivan & Co., was killed in a fight with a stranger, who was dangerous cut about the neck and throat.

It is said that the Smith brothers were unarm except that one of them had a small knife. They faced a regular fusillade.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Saturday, June 26, 1897.

CHESTERBROOK CIRCUIT.

A. F. Woolley v. Georgia Loan and Trust Co. et al. Argued.

Lula T. Lyon v. T. J. Lyon. Argued.

ROME CIRCUIT.

James Morrison v. William Morrison, submitted.

James Bonds v. Frank Bonds. Submitted.

H. H. Johnson v. L. D. McCurry. Submitted.

J. W. Howell et al. v. Rome Grocery Co. et al. Argued.

Scottish American Mortgage Co. Limited, v. Flora M. Jones et al. Argued.

Adjourning to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

SALE OF THE ROAD CONTINUED

Tennessee Central Goes to the St. Louis Capitalists.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 26.—(Special.)—The sale of the Tennessee Central railroad to St. Louis capitalists for \$125,000 was confirmed by Judge Smith at Crossville, Tenn., today.

The efforts to defeat confirmation proved useless.

Colonel George Barker, representing the purchasers, went to Nashville today to arrange to begin work on the road at once.

It will be completed by January 1, 1898.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S WATCH

Pennsylvania Looking for Owner of an Old War Relic.

Anderson, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—Adjutant and Inspector General Watts, of South Carolina, has just received the following letter from Philadelphia, Pa.:

"Philadelphia, Pa., June 11.—Dear Sir: I have in my possession a silver watch that I believe to be the property of a Confederate soldier. I think it is the watch of a Confederate soldier, and I am anxious to find out who it is, and if possible, to return it to him or his heirs."

The watch is a silver watch, and is of the type worn by Confederate soldiers. It is of the type worn by Confederate soldiers, and is of the type worn by Confederate soldiers.

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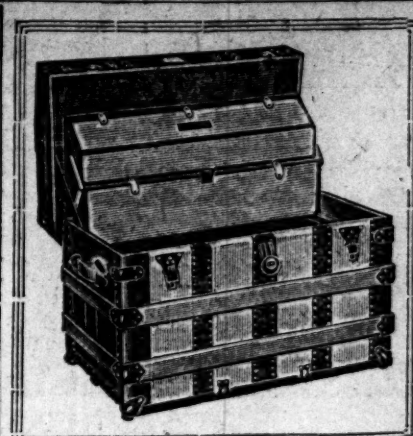
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Special Sale

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS

WARRANTED AS ADVERTISED. YOUR MONEY BACK IF WANTED.

77 WHITEHALL ST.

First Comers WILL HAVE First Choice.

Lot No. 1—Five metal finished, Round-top Trunks, 28 to 36 inches. Real value \$2.00.....YOUR CHOICE \$1.25

Lot No. 3—Full metal, Round-top Trunks, 28 to 36 inches. Real value \$3.50.....YOUR CHOICE \$2.00

Lot No. 5—Four metal covered, iron bottom Saratoga Trunks, 28 to 32 inches. Real value \$5.00.....YOUR CHOICE \$3.00

Lot No. 7—Seven metal covered, iron bottom, fine double lock, 28 to 40 inches. Real value \$6.....YOUR CHOICE \$4.00

Lot No. 9—Five flat top, canvas covered, iron bottom, fine brass lock and bolts, 30 to 36 inches. Real value \$7.....YOUR CHOICE \$3.50

Lot No. 11—Eight full metal covered, iron bottom, brass lock, roller tray, 30 to 36 inches. Real value \$6.....YOUR CHOICE \$4.00

Lot No. 13—Two extra fine Leather Saratoga Roller-tray Trunks, 34 to 36 inch only. Real value \$12.....YOUR CHOICE \$7.50

Lot No. 15—Three Ladies' Dress-tray Trunks, canvas, iron bottom, excelsior lock, lined, 40 to 44 inch. Real value \$12.....YOUR CHOICE \$7.50

Lot No. 17—Four flat top, canvas, iron bottom, outside straps, Excelsior lock, good bolts, lined, roller tray, 32 to 40 inches. Real value \$12.....YOUR CHOICE \$7.50

In addition to the above we will have in a carload of special sizes and extra values which we offer. In this shipment we will have a lot of Canvas-covered iron-bottom Trunks, sizes 28 to 36, your choice \$2.00; real value \$4.00. The balance of the shipment will be sold at about one-half their real value. All of these goods must be sold at once to make room for new styles coming in. We also offer similar bargains in the Trunks in Dress Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, etc. Beware of imitations of our Roller Tray Trunk. Don't buy until you are sure you are getting the genuine. Remember, our old discarded styles are what others call new.

COME AND POST YOURSELF AT

H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.

Trunk and Bag Headquarters, 77 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL COST SALE OF LADIES' LEATHER BELTS.

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CUT PRICES.

Special Cost Sale of Ladies' Leather Belts.

A Rare Chance! Take Advantage of It!

Ladies' Leather Belts, white with gilt buckles, regular price 50c; reduced to.....25c

Ladies' Leather Belts, in tan, brown, green, lavender, chestnut and black, regular price 50c; reduced to.....25c

Ladies' Leather Belts in all stylish shades, with leather-covered harness buckles, were 75c; now.....40c

Ladies' White Pebble Leather Belts, extra quality, white harness buckles, reduced from \$1.50 to.....99c

Ladies' Leather Belts in black, red and tan, with large-size pocket-book attached; regular price \$2.00, reduced to.....\$1.25

Ladies' Black Russia Leather Belts, extra quality, all leather-lined, with harness buckles, reduced from \$1.00 to.....68c

JACOBS' PHARMACY

SPECIAL COST SALE OF LADIES' LEATHER BELTS.

GO TO THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Furniture Emporium in the South

For Artistic Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades and the celebrated "National" and "Whitney" Baby Carriages. Our store is always crowded with eager buyers, B-cause we have bargains to attract them.

In past 15 days we have bought large lot of Furniture at less than Cost of production from manufacturers, who were hard-up for cash. These purchases include Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Combination Bookcases and Office Furniture.

B-sure to call on us B-4-U-buy. Cash or time.

Refrigerators and Bicycles at Cost to close out.

R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 and 55 Peachtree, ATLANTA

58 and 60 N. Pryor Sts., ATLANTA

show a collection of sparkling verse and thrilling fiction, quite up to the standard of this city.

The collaborators for this number are: Mr. Charles W. Hubner, Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, Mr. W. Tyler Ogle, Mr. Edwin D. Lambright, Mr. C. Wade, John Young Garlin and a number of other well-known writers.

The July number will appear Thursday.

Mr. Crawford Gwin's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Crawford Gwin, whose death occurred at College Park Friday, will be conducted this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Baptist church and the following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Foster Payne, Graham McGrier, Dr. Law, Cyrus Strickler, Goss Maddox and Wally Lamar.

Bore It Like a Soldier.

The real name of General Smolenski, the gallant Greek commander, is Constantine Smolenski, and he comes of Dalmatian stock. His father took part in the war of independence, settled at Athens, and married a Greek lady. His two sons adopted a military career, for which they were educated partly at home, partly in France.

The cover is not the single attraction of this number, as the advance sheets

show a collection of sparkling verse and thrilling fiction, quite up to the standard of this city.

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ALL THE GLORY GOES TO GEORGIA

Great Were Nashville's Guests from Gooper Land.

PARADE WAS A REAL PAGEANT

Scores of Colonels, with Clattering Sabers and Clinking Spurs.

THE SPEECHES WERE ALL SPARKLING

Governor Atkinson, Governor Taylor, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Mayor Collier Made Interesting Talks—Georgia Day Was a Lovefeast.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26.—(Special.)—The savage mood of the weather today wilted everything in sight, save the ardor of the two thousand and more Georgians assembled here to celebrate the glories of their native state at Tennessee's hundredth birthday celebration.

It was a day that hereafter must belong to the histories of both states. It was memorable in the high enthusiasm which marked it throughout, and more than all memorable in the spirit of fraternity in which the best and most representative people of the two great states met, blended and celebrated together.

In the coming days of the fair from now to October there can be no other day like this. The procession which greeted President McKinley and that which marched out to throw open the Centennial's gates did not equal in extent or brilliance the Georgia Day procession, and for this Tennessee deserves part thanks.

Colonel Candler was here with his superb regiment, and there is none finer, and the splendor of their appearance today touched the loyal hearts of Georgians. It was a day, brave show, as with their glittering bayonets casting back the fierce arrows of the sun, their natty suits of blue and their snow-white duck trousers they marched with martial step over three hot miles of packed and narrow streets from the city to the fair. They shone to the advantage as they filed past applauding throngs of air Tennessee maidens, as if throwing out a challenge to the sparkling eyes which marked their marching.

How the Procession Moved. Georgia colonels blazed out with wreaths of gold and sheeny black plumes, and mounted upon mettlesome chargers, won hearts at every step. From Colonel Bob Shadden to Colonel Harry Fisher, including Jim Blalock and Major Dick West, there was never a finer set of mounted gallants to ride forth for glory and for hearts.

Major Miner, the big-hearted United States officer, had his Sixth regiment, United States Infantry, in line, and the Sixth's magnificent band stirred the hearts at one end of the line, while at the other the Fifth Regiment band from Atlanta furnished music.

The procession moved a little after 10 o'clock and traveled over the straightest and nearest course to the exposition. It moved in the order outlined in my telegram last night, and the rear was brought up by the exposition directors and many ladies of the Georgia board in carriages.

Governors Atkinson and Taylor rode together with their staffs, and the Tennessee colonels showed the Georgia colonels that when it comes to a show of blue and gold, they are as high themselves.

The big auditorium was nearly filled when the speaking began a little after noon. The stage was crowded with the Innes band, the lady commissioners, Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, President J. W. Thomas, the Georgia colonels and several Tennessee ladies and gentlemen.

The band played "My Old Kentucky Home," and President Thomas happily introduced Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, who spoke Tennessee's welcome to Georgia.

In the course of Dr. Hawthorne's eloquent speech occurred one of the most notable incidents of the day. He paid a high tribute to Henry W. Grady, and when after a most eloquent reference he mentioned this beloved Georgian's name, the tremendous audience began to wildly cheer, and for full two minutes the deafening cheers went on, growing stronger rather than diminishing. It was a fine tribute to a man whose name is yet greatly potent with all Georgians.

Dr. Hawthorne greets the Georgians. Dr. Hawthorne said in part: "Last night when I was going through the agony of preparing a sermon for the following Sunday and grappling with a knotty problem of theology, there appeared upon the scene that distinguished man, the president of the Tennessee Centennial, who quietly informed me that I was requested to report for duty this morning and welcome the Georgians. But for declined the honor. One consideration was the man who asked me to perform this duty, the man whom I love above all Tennesseans, the greatest railroad president in the country and the greatest exposition president on earth. The other was that I would be given an opportunity to say a few words of welcome to Georgians. God bless the old state of Georgia—Georgia, great in the majesty of her mountains, great in the products of her soil, great in the lushness of her peaches, great in the world-famed watermelons, great in the fertility of her cities, great in the multiplicity of her colonies, great in the spread of her politicians, great in the match-

less eloquence of her orators, great in her military, great in her statesmen."

Dr. Hawthorne closed by welcoming the Georgians in beautiful words.

Response from Mayor C. A. Collier. Mayor Charles A. Collier followed Dr. Hawthorne in a forcible response. He said in part:

"We have brought here competent judges to judge the work you, Mr. President, have done, and I say to you that this whole country owes to you and your co-workers a debt of gratitude."

"You have built up an exposition which not only represents the industry of your own state, but represents the whole south. The effects of such an exposition are not temporary in results, but are far reaching and lasting."

"Atlanta is an exposition city. We today feel the beneficent effects of our exposition. I believe your city will enjoy the good results that have been enjoyed by Atlanta. The benefits of such expositions are not local, but are far reaching. One of the beneficial results will be the unification of the whole people, and in the future when you have a crisis to meet, your people will rise up and meet it as one man. Send out your missionaries, blow your horns, or no one will blow them for you."

the most elegant entertainment of the Centennial, I am told, exelling in splendor even the magnificent luncheon served at the same place to President McKinley a few days ago.

At the head of the vast table sat President J. W. Thomas, Governor Atkinson, Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Mayor Charles A. Collier, Mrs. M. A. Fall and other distinguished guests. Many brilliant responses to toasts were made. The speaking consumed nearly two hours and was exceedingly happy in pitch and style. The toasts were:

"Georgia"—Governor Atkinson.
"Atlanta, the Peerless City of the South"—Mayor Collier.
"Georgia Citizen Soldiers"—Colonel John S. Candler.
"The Press"—Colonel W. A. Hemphill.
"The Atlanta Exposition"—Captain J. W. English.
"The United States Army"—Major Miner, United States Army.
"The Ladies"—Captain Robert J. Lowry.
"The Governor's Staff"—Thomas R. R. Cobb.
"The Georgia Women"—Mrs. W. H. Felton.

Many toasts were drunk to Georgia and Tennessee, and the cheers were given for Major Thomas and Mrs. Kirkman.

At 7:30 o'clock the ladies of the Tennessee

For the second time Loretta, the daughter of Rev. Sam W. Small, late Mrs. Jackson, of Knoxville, Tenn., and now Mrs. of Richmond, Va., figures in a sensational divorce case in the courts.

This time she is defendant in a suit for divorce filed in the Richmond courts yesterday by her husband, Stewart Ford, a well-known young man of that city, who married Mrs. Jackson about a year ago after a brief courtship of four days.

The announcement of the filing of the suit came as a dispatch from Richmond. The grounds on which the application for separation was filed are not stated in the bill, it being stated that the grounds will be set forth in a supplementary bill to be presented to the court at a later date.

The dispatch states, however, that the attorney for the pleading husband and the latter do not hesitate to give reasons for the action for divorce.

Mrs. Ford is well-known in Atlanta. Her first marriage was contracted under very romantic circumstances and the announcement of the wedding created quite a stir in this city and Knoxville. She visited Knoxville and while there met young Jackson, the couple being united shortly after meeting the first time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson did not live a happy wedded life very long and the couple was divorced almost before their honeymoon had well been forgotten. Mrs. Jackson left Knoxville and while visiting Old Point Comfort, Virginia, she won the heart of young Ford, her present husband, who, it seems, now regrets his ardent love.

The love affair was short and eventful. After only four days' courtship about the famous old resort Mrs. Jackson became Mrs. Ford.

The following special tells of the proceedings in Richmond:

The Richmond Special.
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The memoranda of these proceedings were filed by the husband's counsel in the law and equity court today. The declaration and bill of particulars will be put in later.

The defendant was married here about a year ago under somewhat romantic circumstances. She met at Old Point Comfort, where she was stopping, Stewart Ford, the son of a well-known hotel keeper here. After a four days' courtship the young man won his bride and the wedding took place here at fashionable old St. Paul's church. The ceremony was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Smith, a local minister, the rector of that church.

The young couple took up their residence here and have remained until recently. The memoranda filed in the court today do not set forth the cause for divorce, but the husband and his counsel do not hesitate to do so. Mrs. Ford, when she married, was a young girl, and was, according to the report, a very pretty girl, and a divorce separated the couple. Mr. Ford's counsel are two of the most prominent lawyers in the state."

NEWS OF PHILIPPINE REBELLION
Said That Spanish Lost 4,700 Men Killed and Wounded.

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"The shareholders will be compelled to make good the company's indebtedness, and this, says the Yokohama Advertiser, will probably involve many of them in ruin."

How Ice Came.
From The New Times-Democrat.
"Talk about hailstorms," said Colonel Martin, of Lafayette, "the worst hailstorm I ever saw was that which fell on the week-ends ago, and without exaggeration the hailstones were the largest on record, at least, in the annals of Lafayette parish."

"A peculiar feature of the storm was the fact that upon the Arcadia plantation of Mr. Price the stones were as large as a hen's egg, completely stripping the cane and other growing stuff, breaking the slates upon the sheds and sugar house, and causing severe injuries to a number of the negroes who were in the field. The dropping of the hail sounded like the bombardment of a battery of artillery, and when the storm ceased it was found that nearly eighteen inches of hail had fallen in a particular spot."

"This was ascertained by a measurement of the deposit in several cane carts which were in the storm. In order to preserve the memory of the enormous stones as possible, Colonel Will Price had the hands shovel several tons into his cold storage room, and the other day, although the hail was frozen into an almost unrecognizable mass of ice, these statements were verified by any person upon the plantation."

Growth of Language.
That the English language is much more copious than it was in the days of Johnson is evident from the fact that the compilers of the new and monumental Oxford dictionary have gathered up the words beginning with the first five words in the alphabet, of which 6,254 are main and 12,121 subordinate words, and 10,125 special combinations explained under the main words. Of the main words 4,798 are in current use, 1,251 obsolete and 2,455 alien. But with all these words writers have not improved greatly upon Shakespeare, Milton or even Chaucer, and many others of the old masters.

Death of Mrs. E. S. Swift.
Columbus, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. S. Swift, aged sixty-two years, and a highly esteemed lady, died tonight after a long illness.

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Lexington, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—Millard F. Burt, a prominent planter and merchant of this county, died yesterday morning, after a few days' sickness.

STEWART FORD NOW SUES FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. Loretta Small-Jackson-Ford Again Defendant in Divorce Proceedings.

BILL IS FILED IN RICHMOND

Mrs. Ford's Husband Seeks Separation from His Twelve-Months Bride.

CAUSE OF THE ACTION IS NOT STATED

Former Atlanta Woman Has Figured in Two Romantic Marriages and as Many Divorce Suits.

For the second time Loretta, the daughter of Rev. Sam W. Small, late Mrs. Jackson, of Knoxville, Tenn., and now Mrs. of Richmond, Va., figures in a sensational divorce case in the courts.

This time she is defendant in a suit for divorce filed in the Richmond courts yesterday by her husband, Stewart Ford, a well-known young man of that city, who married Mrs. Jackson about a year ago after a brief courtship of four days.

The announcement of the filing of the suit came as a dispatch from Richmond. The grounds on which the application for separation was filed are not stated in the bill, it being stated that the grounds will be set forth in a supplementary bill to be presented to the court at a later date.

The dispatch states, however, that the attorney for the pleading husband and the latter do not hesitate to give reasons for the action for divorce.

Mrs. Ford is well-known in Atlanta. Her first marriage was contracted under very romantic circumstances and the announcement of the wedding created quite a stir in this city and Knoxville. She visited Knoxville and while there met young Jackson, the couple being united shortly after meeting the first time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson did not live a happy wedded life very long and the couple was divorced almost before their honeymoon had well been forgotten. Mrs. Jackson left Knoxville and while visiting Old Point Comfort, Virginia, she won the heart of young Ford, her present husband, who, it seems, now regrets his ardent love.

The love affair was short and eventful. After only four days' courtship about the famous old resort Mrs. Jackson became Mrs. Ford.

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SENATE HAD TO WAIT FOR A QUORUM

Foreclosure of Government Liens on Union Pacific Considered.

HARRIS SUBMITS A REPORT

Morgan, of Alabama, Criticizes Course of the Authorities.

LEATHER PARAGRAPH WAS PASSED OVER

Chemicals and Earthworms Were Considered by the Body During the Session.

Washington, June 26.—The paragraphs considered in the senate today were the chemical and the earthworm schedule. The latter failed to elicit more than technical debate in the unfortunate incident terminating with Senator Pettigrew's affliction.

When the senate convened a quorum was not present and it was necessary to wait fifteen minutes before one could be secured.

Mr. Harris, of Kansas, presented the views of himself and Senators Morgan and Rawlins, from the committee on Pacific railroads, favorable to the resolution, expressing the sense of the senate opposing the foreclosure of the government liens on the Union Pacific railroad.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who concurred in the report, said the situation demanded immediate action by the senate, as an agreement made by the executive branch of the government relative to the road, and foreclosure at a nominal price should be consummated. He therefore gave notice that he would ask the senate to consider the subject. Mr. Morgan also severely criticized the course of the government authorities.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the tariff bill, said he hoped the Alabama senator would take no action tending to delay the passing of the bill, as it was desirable that he would ask the senate to consider the subject. Mr. Morgan also severely criticized the course of the government authorities.

The resolution went to the old calendar. The tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Allison expressed readiness to go on with the leather paragraph, but in view of the absence of Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, who wanted to make a speech on the subject, leather went over.

The first clause, fixing the date when the bill is to go into effect, went over. Mr. Allison stating that it was impossible to insert a date, the count rose over paragraph 1, acids.

Mr. Allison asked to restore salicylic acid to the dutiable list. Mr. Vest resisted at considerable length. The amendment was agreed to 30 to 21.

At this point an incidental reference to the sugar schedule occurred. A letter from the secretary of the treasury gave information as to certain sugar drawbacks. In this connection Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, asked to explain the provisions he had made that the official information furnished by Secretary Carlisle as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a pound of refined sugar had come from the sugar refiners. His information, he stated, had come from the treasury committee, the charges having been in contemplation.

Mr. White stated that when coal was taken up he would propose an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on coal used by American steam vessels. Mr. Allison said this would be acceptable to the finance committee, the change having been in contemplation.

Paragraph 14 coal tar and dyes or colors, not specially provided, the ad valorem was increased from 25 to 30 per cent, and all other products of coal tar, not medicinal, the ad valorem was increased from 15 to 20 per cent.

A substitute for paragraph 15 was inserted, making the rates on colloid and compounds of pyroxilin 60 cents, 60 cents and 60 cents, and on pyroxilin 60 cents, 60 cents and 60 cents.

Paragraph 22 gelatine, glue, isinglass and fish glue, the house rate of 25 cents per pound was restored on the grade value not above 10 cents per pound, the other grades remaining as reported.

In paragraph 23 oil, etc., the committee rate was increased from 35 to 50, with a new provision on olive oil in both cases, etc., 50 cents per gallon.

A number of changes were made to different paragraphs, when Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, moved that earth, fulm, wrought or manufactured, be added to paragraph 38 at 50 cents.

This precipitated the controversy between Mr. Platt and Mr. Pettigrew, silver republican, which came to an impressive climax when Mr. Pettigrew rose to overcome in the midst of vehement speech.

The paragraph finally went over. The paragraph on which movements was taken up, but finally went over at the request of Mr. Johnson of Arkansas.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Allison moved to lay aside the bill, and the senate went into executive session, adjourning soon after.

REPLY TO JAPAN'S PROTEST

SECRETARY OF STATE FORWARDED IT YESTERDAY.

Japan Will Probably File a Supplementary Statement on Receipt of the Answer.

Washington, June 26.—The protest of the secretary of state to the protest of the Japanese government against the annexation of Hawaii has been forwarded to the Japanese legation here, and by them cabled to Tokio.

The legation probably will file a supplementary statement upon receiving instructions from the home government.

It is expected that this will take some time, as the note of the Japanese government is worded in the most carefully diplomatic manner.

EXPECT TO FINISH TARIFF BILL
Will Finish It This Month.

Washington, June 26.—The republican tariff managers are very hopeful of being able to complete the consideration of the tariff bill in the senate by next Wednesday night, a result which would bring the end in the senate within the present month. They are led to this conclusion because the republicans have adjusted most of their difficulties and will be clear to the settlement of others.

The democratic leaders do not concede the possibility of so early a conclusion. They generally place it a week further away, and say that the bill will not be passed before the end of July, but admit that the end may come by the middle of next week.

Expectation is that the bill will not be long in conference. The house conferees have been in touch with the senate managers from the beginning, and the consideration of the bill in the senate, and have already, it is stated, practically concurred in an agreement as possible, and working in this spirit, they will not split hairs. Senator Aldrich is expected to return in time to act with the senators in the conference. He is looked for on Sunday.

Revenue Collector Nominated.
Washington, June 26.—The president today nominated Herschel S. Harkins to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of North Carolina and the sixth of Maryland.

RIVER COMMISSION MAKES A REPORT

Finished Its Work Yesterday and Commissioners Left for Home.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Report Said To Recommend Levee System as Well as Dredging.

REPORT TO SECRETARY OF WAR IS SECRET

Commission Apportioned \$400,000 for Dredging and \$2,000,000 for Levees.

New York, June 26.—After working two days on its report, the Mississippi river commission concluded its labors this afternoon and the non-resident commissioners left for home.

The report, which is being prepared by the commission, is expected to be ready for the secretary of war by the middle of next week.

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PETTIGREW LOSES POWER OF SPEECH

Senator's Vocal Chord Paralyzed as He Was Speaking.

PATHTIC SCENE PRESENTED

South Dakota Man Creates a Sensation in the Senate.

OPAMEL WINS ST. LOUIS DERBY

Typhoon II, the Much Played, Could
Take Only Third Place.

THE TRACK WAS VERY HEAVY

Ornament Took Advantage of a Dry
Strip and Came in First.

ORNAMENT'S SUPERIORITY CLEARLY SHOWN

By a Pretty Maneuver Ornament Gained
Five Lengths and Succeeded
in Holding It to the Close.

St. Louis, June 26.—Kentucky beat Missouri—Ornament outran Typhoon II at the fairgrounds today in the St. Louis derby, \$12,000 sweepstakes for three-year-olds and several thousand St. Louisians walked home.

The much-played Typhoon II was beaten, not only Ornament, a twelve to one shot, but also by Buckvidere, a twelve to one shot, who came near getting into first place. Aside from the reassertment of Ornament's superiority, the race was a disappointment. Ornament's price, 19 to 20 and out, prevented any heavy play on him by the visitors, while Typhoon, 11 to 10, was hardly more attractive.

A very large sum of money was made on the race, but it was not due by Ornament. It was made by a select crowd of gamblers who had apparently very excellent reasons for knowing that Buckvidere would run second and the component parts of the coterie found two to one for place, about as good a thing as they wanted. The day opened with a clear sky, a cool wind and a track like an unbroken brick.

Three races passed, though that stew of the day before the track was called and the churning did not improve it. The only good going on the track was around the outside edge, but apparently the only man who recognized the fact and used his knowledge was C. T. Patterson, the owner of Ornament. He sent him out in a hot, unostentatious way, and the three starters paraded before the grand stand. Buckvidere, ridden by Slaughter, came first, Typhoon, ridden by Garner, next, and Ornament, with Clayton, in the saddle, last.

The crowded grand stand gave them the usual encouragement, and when they were away to a flying start with Buckvidere a nose in front. Force of habit sent every body over to the rail at the turn, right in the heaviest part of the track. Ornament, at the mile post, smiled sweetly and sat still. As they came around and each was in the lead with Ornament at the ear. Buckvidere was second, Typhoon and each slinging mud like a politician.

As the three peered the stretch Patterson, the owner of Ornament, rose and signaled with his cane. At the instant, Clayton shot Ornament clear across to the dry ground and before the other jockeys could gasp the race was practically won. Clayton maneuvered his horse into the lead. Order, so he made five lengths and he kept it to the close.

The mile post, too, was the place Typhoon had an accident. He slipped and fell to stop and for all practical purposes he did stop. He was beaten so hard and so badly that the turn up Typhoon looked like a saw. Two jockeys, one of whom was Clayton, applied to the people who witnessed the race. Ornament will be shipped to Cincinnati tomorrow to run in the Oakley derby.

First one mile—St. Louis, 15 to 1, won; Garner, 20 to 1, second; Bob White, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:36.5.
Second one mile—St. Louis, 15 to 1, won; Garner, 20 to 1, second; Bob White, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:36.5.
Third one mile—St. Louis, 15 to 1, won; Garner, 20 to 1, second; Bob White, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:36.5.
Fourth one mile—St. Louis, 15 to 1, won; Garner, 20 to 1, second; Bob White, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:36.5.
Fifth one mile—St. Louis, 15 to 1, won; Garner, 20 to 1, second; Bob White, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:36.5.
Sixth one mile—St. Louis, 15 to 1, won; Garner, 20 to 1, second; Bob White, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:36.5.

The Races at Latonia.
Cincinnati, June 26.—Six thousand or more people jammed the grand stand to see the match race between Tillo and Boarages, and the match race did not come off, but the finish of the handicap repaid the spectators for what they saw in not seeing the Tillo and Boarages race.

First race, one mile—Tillo, 2 to 1, won; Boarages, 3 to 1, second; Tillo, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:44.5.
Second race, five furlongs—Maciver, even, won; Tillo, 2 to 1, second; Boarages, 3 to 1, third. Time 1:30.
Third race, one mile—Whitcomb, 6 to 1, won; Tillo, 2 to 1, second; Boarages, 3 to 1, third. Time 1:43.5.
Fourth race, one mile—Tillo, 2 to 1, won; Boarages, 3 to 1, second; Tillo, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:43.5.
Fifth race, five furlongs—Tillo, 2 to 1, won; Boarages, 3 to 1, second; Tillo, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:30.
Sixth race, one mile—Tillo, 2 to 1, won; Boarages, 3 to 1, second; Tillo, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:30.
Seventh race, one mile—Tillo, 2 to 1, won; Boarages, 3 to 1, second; Tillo, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:30.
Eighth race, one mile—Tillo, 2 to 1, won; Boarages, 3 to 1, second; Tillo, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:30.

The Racing at Sheepshead.
New York, June 26.—The results at Sheepshead Bay today:
First race, six furlongs—Ledevel, 4 to 1, won; Wolcott, 2 to 1, second; Storm King, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:30.
Second race, one mile and a furlong—St. Nicholas, 2 to 1, won; Wolcott, 2 to 1, second; Storm King, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:43.5.
Third race, one mile—Ledevel, 4 to 1, won; Wolcott, 2 to 1, second; Storm King, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:30.
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BASEBALL.
National League Standing.
Played. Won. Lost. P. Ct.
Boston. 51 37 1.25
Cincinnati. 51 37 1.25
New York. 51 37 1.25
Pittsburgh. 51 37 1.25
Cleveland. 51 37 1.25
Washington. 51 37 1.25
St. Louis. 51 37 1.25
Chicago. 51 37 1.25
Philadelphia. 51 37 1.25
St. Paul. 51 37 1.25
Detroit. 51 37 1.25
Cleveland. 51 37 1.25
Washington. 51 37 1.25
St. Louis. 51 37 1.25
Chicago. 51 37 1.25
Philadelphia. 51 37 1.25
St. Paul. 51 37 1.25
Detroit. 51 37 1.25

GIANTS TAKE TWO FROM SENATORS.
Washington, June 26.—Seymour and Sullivan had the senators at their mercy today, but they were not to be. King pitched well, but Mercer was hit hard.
First game—Washington, 10 to 0, won; Senators, 0 to 0, lost. Time 2:00.
Second game—Washington, 10 to 0, won; Senators, 0 to 0, lost. Time 2:00.
Third game—Washington, 10 to 0, won; Senators, 0 to 0, lost. Time 2:00.
Fourth game—Washington, 10 to 0, won; Senators, 0 to 0, lost. Time 2:00.
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EARL KISER WINS A HEAVY PURSE

Beats Eddie Bald and Tom Cooper in
a Mile Race.

KISER WINS AT A 2:12 2-5 PACE

Eight Thousand Philadelphia's Wit-
ness Exciting Contest.

ACCIDENT RESULTS IN INJURY TO MANY

Part of a Bleacher Collapsed, Precipitating
Thirty People to the
Ground, Causing Excitement.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Earl Kiser, of Dayton, this afternoon defeated Eddie Bald, of Buffalo, and Tom Cooper, of Detroit, in a match race for \$2,000, best two in three heats at a mile. Only two heats were run and the Dayton youth won both handsily.

The race was the chief attraction of the Southwestern Pennsylvania fair, and the big crowd of spectators, estimated at 8,000, was present. The meet was held on the new track of the Philadelphia baseball club and was marred by a serious accident, in which several people were more or less injured.

During the first heat of the match race just as the three racers were coming down the home stretch a large section of the bleachers collapsed, and many people were precipitated into the track. The crowd was pushing and shoving to see the finish. Two boys each had an arm broken, another received a fractured leg, and several others were injured about the head and body. They were all taken to a hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

The event of the day was the match race. Each man was heartily cheered as he appeared on the track. In the first heat Bald led the pole with Kiser following closely. The outside, they were paced by E. S. Thompson. Bald took the lead at the start with Kiser second and Cooper last. They held these positions for three-quarters of a mile, then Cooper spurred and passed both of them. He did not hold the lead long. Kiser and Bald went after him and the former crossed the line first, a half length ahead of Bald, who was two lengths ahead of Cooper. Time, 2:12 2-5.

In the second and final heat Kiser took the lead at the start, and he held it until the end of the race. He was followed by Bald, who was two lengths ahead of Cooper. Time, 2:12 2-5.

Wheelmen Have Their Own Way.
Yorkville, June 26.—(Special.)—The town council has rescinded its ordinance prohibiting the use of bicycles on the sidewalks and passed an ordinance submitted by the wheelmen to the effect that bicycles may be ridden on the sidewalks.

ROAD RACE COMES NEXT MONTH
Invitation Race Will Be Run by Amateurs Over Peachtree Road.
The amateur road race of Atlanta will soon have a chance to show their speed on the road.

On July 15 the first annual invitation road race will take place. This is the first time that the Atlanta road race has been held. The race will be run on Peachtree road, from the intersection of Peachtree road and the city limits to the city limits. The race will be run on a course of about 10 miles. The race will be run on a course of about 10 miles. The race will be run on a course of about 10 miles.

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WARSHIPS OF ALL
NATIONS GATHEREnglish Navy Passes in Review
Off Spithead.

A GRAND MARITIME DISPLAY

United States Representative the Smart-
est Boat of All.

PRINCE OF WALES APPRECIATED

Yankee Vessels More Than Favorably
Compare with Any Ship in the
Grand Cluster, While Ameri-
cans Are Given Pre-
ferred Places.

Portsmouth, England, June 26.—After a threatening morning, the weather brightened and promised a brilliant day for the great naval review. The streets were thronged with people at an early hour and on all sides were to be seen bewildering masses of glittering uniforms, gay multitudes of civilians, military bands and sailors of all ranks and nationalities.

The colonial troops arrived at 5 o'clock and were met at the railroad station by a military guard of honor. Then, headed by military bands, they marched to the town hall, where the lord mayor and corporation of Portsmouth in full robes of office welcomed the visitors. The soldiers of the various regiments of the British army, their march to the station toward the hall to the point of embarkation was nothing less than a triumphal procession.

The American line steamship New York with a large party of eight-seen on board left Southampton at 5 o'clock and took up the position assigned her in the line of special merchant vessels of the fleet. As the American merchant vessel approached the line of British warships with the stars and stripes flying proudly and a fine band playing national airs, each warship dipped her flag and she was greeted with hearty cheers from the many thousands of blue-jackets manning the fleet. As the New York passed the German warship Kronprinz Wilhelm the latter's band played "Hail Columbia."

One of the prettiest sights of the day was when the royal yacht came to anchor, the various foreign admirals with their staffs, put off to pay their respects to the prince of Wales. As they passed the different warships the bugles sounded, the bands played and the marines presented arms. All the admirals, with the exception of Rear Admiral Miller, went in their steam pinnaces. Admiral Miller went in his barge, the rowmen of the Brooklyn rowing so finely that they provoked approving comments on all sides for their skill and sailor like appearance. The prince of Wales received Admiral Miller and his staff with special cordiality and complimented him upon the appearance of the Brooklyn.

Admirals Get Medals.
The prince presented each of the admirals with a medal as a souvenir of the jubilee. On board the Brooklyn during the review there were a number of prominent Americans, the guests of Admiral Miller and the other officers of the United States cruiser. They included Mrs. Levi P. Morton and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Meigs and their daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair, of Chicago.

It is generally admitted that the Brooklyn presented the smartest appearance of any of the foreign ships. Everything about her was spotlessly clean, she was beautifully decorated with flags, her crew were trim and alert and her salute was fired with the greatest precision and regularity.

The United States special envoy, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Reid, as a special compliment, were the guests of the prince and princess of Wales on the royal yacht instead of occupying their places with the special envoys. The United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, was on the regular diplomatic boat.

The illuminations of the Brooklyn tonight reflected the very greatest credit upon all concerned. Along her rail was a row of electric lights, while between her funnels were large letters, "V. R." and the dates 1887-97 showing up conspicuously.

But the most striking feature was the old glory flying from a yard arm and on the flagpole to time the rays of a searchlight from a tower. The searchlight was directed at the cruiser in the meanwhile being quenched, thus giving the flag the appearance of floating in the air, nothing else being visible about it.

The prince of Wales the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the duke of Cambridge and all the admirals were in uniform and the princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, of Wales, and Princess Charlotte, of Denmark, her daughters, wore white tulle evening dresses and white straw hats.

The Prince Review.
Off Spithead was the most magnificent naval display ever shown. The prince of Wales, representing her majesty, reviewed the fleet of foreign warships, representing as they did all the maritime nations of the world, the proudest, strongest and swiftest of these craft being the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Miller. The fleet appeared as if inspected by the prince of Wales, who, in his own words, reviewed the fleet of foreign warships, representing as they did all the maritime nations of the world, the proudest, strongest and swiftest of these craft being the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Miller.

Each nation sent an admiral in his flagship to witness the review. They formed a line abreast the British battle-ship, which were favorably placed with that of other nations. Each nation sent its best available ship, and a magnificent display resulted.

An interesting feature of the British fleet was the three early iron-clads, which comprised three of the early iron-clads, a squadron of cruisers which usually winters with a training crew on board in the West Indies, or in some other warm latitude.

AMERICANS HAD IT
THEIR OWN WAY

Yankees Were in Evidence in London

During the Week.

WERE TOASTED BY ENGLISH

Editor Reid and Ambassador Hay Were

Banqueted Often.

LADIES WERE IN THE SOCIAL SWIM

Events of Jubilee Were Incomplete

Without the Presence of Many

Americans.

London, June 26.—The British's colossal pageant, one of the greatest the world has ever seen, has been completed without a contretemps to mar its success. This has been an anxious week for those in authority, but the whole scheme for the celebration of the queen's jubilee was largely planned, carefully carried out and has been a triumph for the management and an object lesson in unity for the hosts of guests.

A pleasant feature of the week was the

Americans' complete success. The United

States special embassy easily the

most prominent and the most honored

throughout the celebration by all. It is

almost needless to add that Colonel John

Hay, the United States ambassador, is

equally gratified. Both he and the rest of

the regular embassy have done all in their

power to insure Mr. Reid's success.

Nothing is too good for the Americans in

London today. The British are also highly

pleased at the way the Americans illu-

minated their houses on jubilee day. The

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BIG KICK COMES
AFTER THE JUBILEE

Jealousies Were Aroused by Distinctions

Which Were Shown.

SPECLATORS LOST MONEY

Wabash Railway Train Crashes

Through a Bridge.

LOSS MAY REACH TWENTY-FIVE

It Is Known That at Least Nine Per-

sons Were Killed.

SUDDEN STORM THE CAUSE OF IT

A Farmer Attempted to Signal the

Train, but the Driving Rain Pre-

vented the Engineer from

Seeing Danger—What

Passengers Say.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—The St. Louis

express on the Wabash railway, which left

here at 6:20 o'clock this evening, plunged

through a trestle at Missouri City, Mo., at

five minutes of 7 o'clock, carrying down

the entire train with the exception of the

rear car, a Pullman.

The gorge, which a few hours previous

was practically empty, had become a

raging torrent because of a tremendous

downpour of rain and the structure

weakened. Nine people are known to be

dead and the list may reach twenty-five.

There were twenty-five passengers in the

chair car and only a few of these are

accounted for.

John Ennis, traveling salesman for Beck-

man & McKnight, was in the rear end of

the train which was the only one that escaped

injury. It was likewise the only car

in which none of the passengers were in-

jured. Mr. Ennis had an interview with a

farmer who had come from Missouri City

in the evening and was at the place where

the wreck occurred to flag the train. The

farmer claimed to have waved a flag on the

track, but owing to the terrible rain the

engineer was unable to see the signal. Mr.

Ennis said the wreck occurred at 7:05

o'clock.

The engine passed over the trestle, which

broke immediately afterwards and the

tender, with the front or through smok-

ing car, was thrown backwards into the

gorge.

The farmer with whom Mr. Ennis talked

said that at 5 o'clock there was practically

no water in the gorge, but at the time of

the wreck it was a raging torrent of ten

feet or more in depth. The former said

the bridge was clearly unsafe, which had

impelled him to stand in the storm and at-

tempt to flag the train. There were no

trainmen left unharmed on the side of the

gorge on which most of the cars were left,

so far as Mr. Ennis knows, the engineer

and fireman being on the other side. The

passengers were left to take independent

action in rescuing the victims.

One of the most important things, and

one which secured the safety of the re-

maining passengers on the train, was the

flagging of a freight train which followed

the passenger train about ten minutes.

This freight train was flagged by pas-

sengers 300 feet from the wreck. Mr. Ennis

said a passenger in the train estimated

that there were at least forty passengers

in the smoking car and that not more than

ten were rescued on this side of the gorge.

Most of the smoker passengers, if they

were saved, were found on the other side.

It was generally believed by the pas-

sengers with whom Mr. Ennis talked that

very many of the passengers of the smoker

had been killed, but no one could give an

estimate of the number. The newsmen and

conductor were both in the front smoking

car at the time of the wreck and both are

believed to have been instantly killed.

Mr. Ennis thought a conservative esti-

mate of the number killed would be twenty,

and that it was more than likely more than

that number. The mail clerk and express

messenger, he thought, were killed.

Edwin Zea, of Kansas City, and C. W.

Harold, a traveling salesman of Emory

Bird, were the men who flagged

the approaching freight train. Both agreed

measurably with Mr. Ennis in his account

of the wreck and estimated the number

killed. Both said they did not see a

passenger who passed through the

wreckage scene.

Shiloh is about thirty miles from Co-

lumbus.

FIVE MEN KILLED IN A WRECK

Bad Collision on Chesapeake and Ohio

Near Burts, Va.

Burts, Va., June 26.—(Special.)—A serious

collision occurred on the Chesapeake and

Ohio railroad near here tonight, in which

two engineers and three other railroad men

lost their lives.

Two freight trains collided with a ter-

rible crash, burying both engines in the

mass of wreckage. They were burned to

death by escaping steam from the engines.

The wreck was a bad one and the road

will be blocked some time.

TREESTLE FALLS
AND KILLS MANY

Jealousies Were Aroused by Distinctions

Which Were Shown.

SPECLATORS LOST MONEY

Wabash Railway Train Crashes

Through a Bridge.

LOSS MAY REACH TWENTY-FIVE

It Is Known That at Least Nine Per-

sons Were Killed.

SUDDEN STORM THE CAUSE OF IT

A Farmer Attempted to Signal the

Train, but the Driving Rain Pre-

vented the Engineer from

Seeing Danger—What

Passengers Say.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—The St. Louis

express on the Wabash railway, which left

here at 6:20 o'clock this evening, plunged

through a trestle at Missouri City, Mo., at

five minutes of 7 o'clock, carrying down

the entire train with the exception of the

rear car, a Pullman.

The gorge, which a few hours previous

was practically empty, had become a

raging torrent because of a tremendous

downpour of rain and the structure

weakened. Nine people are known to be

dead and the list may reach twenty-five.

There were twenty-five passengers in the

chair car and only a few of these are

accounted for.

John Ennis, traveling salesman for Beck-

man & McKnight, was in the rear end of

the train which was the only one that escaped

injury. It was likewise the only car

in which none of the passengers were in-

jured. Mr. Ennis had an interview with a

farmer who had come from Missouri City

in the evening and was at the place where

the wreck occurred to flag the train. The

farmer claimed to have waved a flag on the

track, but owing to the terrible rain the

engineer was unable to see the signal. Mr.

Ennis said the wreck occurred at 7:05

o'clock.

The engine passed over the trestle, which

broke immediately afterwards and the

tender, with the front or through smok-

ing car, was thrown backwards into the

gorge.

The farmer with whom Mr. Ennis talked

said that at 5 o'clock there was practically

no water in the gorge, but at the time of

the wreck it was a raging torrent of ten

feet or more in depth. The former said

the bridge was clearly unsafe, which had

impelled him to stand in the storm and at-

tempt to flag the train. There were no

trainmen left unharmed on the side of the

gorge on which most of the cars were left,

so far as Mr. Ennis knows, the engineer

and fireman being on the other side. The

passengers were left to take independent

action in rescuing the victims.

One of the most important things, and</

The Constitution.

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CHICAGO—O. N. News Company, 31 Adams Street; West Northern Hotel.
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ATLANTA, GA., June 27, 1897.

Still Off the Track.

The reply of The Albany Herald to the recent review of its position which appeared in The Constitution shows that it is still off the track.

To judge by The Herald's views, one would think that the democrats, and that the republicans, who are framing the pending tariff law, and that their position is one which leads to the responsibility of enactment, instead of being a desultory fire on the works of an enemy for the purpose of locating his whereabouts. The policy of the present congress was settled last November, when the people, by giving power to the republican party, commissioned it to carry out its own idea of revenue raising by abusing the authority so given in the interest of protection. Many loud-mouthed "tariff reform" democrats joined in the plan to thus restore republicanism, with all that it implied. The democrats were given back seats in order that they might observe what was going on.

From their point of observation in the senate the democratic minority, as individuals, and with no caucus understanding, are fighting the Dingley bill. The democratic platform having declared against favoritism to sections, senators of that faith are endeavoring to remove sectionalism from a bill whose passage they cannot prevent. It was the good fortune of Senator Bacon to find the game to better purpose than some of his colleagues—in which he established the principle that a tariff bill should confer no benefits, even did it pass no further than a declaration. Senator Vest had preceded Senator Bacon, as did Senator Jones also, with propositions to place 25 per cent ad valorem duty on interests local to the states. Why, then, should Senator Bacon be picked out for criticism for doing what every democratic senator in the chamber joined him in doing? In Senator Vest's proposition to put an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on corn meal he was joined not only by Senator Bacon, but by the entire democratic strength.

The Constitution's disagreement with The Herald is that it blames—if blame there be—Senator Bacon singly, for a policy which is not his, but belongs equally to every one of his party colleagues. Two courses were open to the democratic senators—the one of physical obstruction, the other of parliamentary tactics. They chose the latter course—all of them—and the policy, therefore, is not "Baconism," but that of the minority. If the policy is wrong, as The Herald seems to think, it is the minority, and not Senator Bacon singly, who is to be condemned. The mere fact that one or two items Senator Bacon met with more success than did his colleagues is certainly not to his discredit, as he has acted strictly within the lines marked out by the minority as the best way to meet the bill, whether their purpose is to perfect or to strangle it. When that minority comes to act on the main question—shall a protective tariff be passed into law?—it will act as a unit in the negative with Senator Bacon in the lead.

In its declaration that the sea island interest is small, The Herald underestimates not only its present product, but its future possibilities. The cultivation of sea island cotton may be carried on successfully even up into Dougherty county, commanding a better return than the long staple and to the benefit of which the people are entitled. The importation of Egyptian cotton to meet the demands of the market has run up to \$7,000,000 annually. Is there any reason why some of this \$7,000,000 should not go to the Dougherty county farmer as well as to the Nile planter? The raising of sheep in an industry equally indigenous to Dougherty county. If, then, there should be two adjoining farmers in that county, the one raising sheep with wool to plant with cotton to sell, why should the one who has protection and other be denied it? Remember that the people have taken the question away from the democracy, and declared for protection, and that this policy is to rule until they have another chance to elect themselves. It is not a question of democratic principle, but a physical fact which we cannot help. It is here that the democratic platform comes in when it declares that if we are to have it, let us have it in such shape that "one section will not be benefited to the injury of another section of our common country."

There is no controversy between The Constitution and The Herald as to the infancy of all protective tariff measures. At their best they are but schemes by which one class or section may rob another. We only ask that while we are subject to such law it be rendered as equitable as possible and that in the meantime we stand together to abolish the monstrousness upon a national majority imposes that task upon us.

Judge Hillier's Card.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution will be found a brief communication from the pen of Judge George Hillier, in which he adds the weight of his ripe judicial views to the controversy which is now going on over the laxity of our criminal laws.

For the most part the views of Judge Hillier coincide with those of The Constitution and emphasize the stand which the paper has taken in calling attention to the urgent need of reform. As to the statement, however, that the newspapers of the country are in some measure to blame for the laxity which prevails in the execution of our criminal statutes, The Constitution cannot agree with Judge Hillier. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the notoriety sometimes given to criminal matters is calculated, as Judge Hillier claims, to make heroes out of criminals, it fails to appear how this publicity in any way subversive of the ends of justice. If the effect of newspaper publications bearing upon the subject of crime is to increase the number of evil doers, there is all the more reason why our criminal statutes should be rigidly enforced. Such road, ever, is not the effect of newspaper publications. In frequent instances perhaps too much space is given to criminal matters, but, as a rule, the notoriety which the newspapers give to crime in the community is wholesome and salutary.

The stand which The Constitution takes is that the majority of the law should be upheld and that violators of the law should be brought to justice without fear or favor. The co-operation of such able champions as Judge Hillier and other distinguished members of the bar warrants the hope that substantial reforms in our system of justice will soon be instituted and that complaints against the laxity of our criminal laws will be effectively removed for all time to come.

Utilizing Convict Labor.

The fact that the convict lease of Georgia will soon expire is bringing to the front many suggestions as to the future utilization of these legal pariahs. The development of the convict road system has been one of the plans most generally advocated. It has been argued that in the opening up of every section of the state by public roads there would be more development in one decade than there has been in the entire history of the state before. If the state, under the direction of a competent engineer, could be divided into sections which the work could be started simultaneously, the objection that the work was of a local character would be removed. A general system of roads, starting from various central points indicated, would have an ultimate junction which would give the state a complete public road system connecting all the large towns and cities with each other, and bringing to each in turn the most remote rural districts.

The last suggestion, however, is one which comes from The Cartersville Courier-American and looks to the widening of this work, which would be of momentous character. As is well known, there are certain rivers which come within the purview of improvement by the United States government. This takes no notice of the smaller rivers, which are not regarded by the government as being navigable. The plan of The Cartersville Courier-American is that an improvement and cleaning out of these rivers and creeks should be conducted by the state, as a supplement to the work done by the United States. The argument is that the overflows, which every spring do so much damage throughout the state, are very largely due to obstructions in the channels of streams, which could be easily removed by convict labor under intelligent and practical direction. The loss which is caused every year by floods is great; and there is undoubtedly some truth in the theory that they are often caused and always increased by the clogging of the beds of streams and creeks by accidental obstructions.

It is in view of this fact that The Cartersville Courier-American suggests that the host of convicts in Georgia could clean out the streams in a comparatively short time and yet be put to work on the public roads. As to whether the suggestion is practicable or not, it is certainly interesting and will do to talk about during the hot July weeks ahead of us.

Negro Labor in Cotton Mills.

The substitution of negro labor for white in a Charleston cotton mill has raised widespread comment.

The discussion which has grown up over the proposition is not the growth of animosity to the colored race, but is rather in the nature of solicitude for the white. One of the strongest arguments which have been made in every southern community for the establishment of cotton mills was that it would furnish employment for the women and the children of the neighborhood, thus enabling them to assist in earning a living. It must not be supposed that this argument was wholly satisfactory to many people; because they looked upon the gathering of such large numbers together under control which was as fatiguing as it was extreme as not calculated to elevate the spirit or to promote the welfare of those who were brought together. But the fact remained that there were here poor people—as there were elsewhere; and that it was a boon to give them the opportunity of maintaining themselves. Thus far, mills have been established in many parts of the south, until an era has been reached in which the south were to become the seat of cotton manufacturing. Instead of Old and New England, which have hitherto had it almost as a monopoly.

The labor which has thus been called into play is white. If the work were of a character in which men only were engaged, there might not be so much to say about opening it to all races; but the cotton milling industry, from its very nature, must always be largely carried on by female and minor opera-

tives. The excuse for the introduction of negro labor, that a particular mill is not able to obtain white labor, is certainly very far fetched. There is no reason why that labor cannot be obtained in Charleston as well as elsewhere in the south.

The normal vocation of man is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. This applies just as effectively to the white man as it does to the black; and it will not do for a few people who happen to be so situated that they need have no sympathy with labor to arrogate to themselves that they alone represent the white race, and that no one else has any interest in the matter. If the country is to be built up and to bloom as it should, it must be by the hands of intelligent white labor; and any attempt to place upon it a stigma, or to force the wives and children of these white men while seeking work for themselves to mix and mingle with negroes will have a bad effect.

In all this—as stated before—there is neither antipathy nor dissipation with negro labor. It has its recognized and established place. The fact that it controls almost entirely the agricultural and domestic service is giving it a wide avenue. Of course there should be no barrier placed in the way of enterprise among the colored people. If they accumulate money and build up business, it is only right that they should employ their own people for help. In a cotton mill built and owned by negroes, which is the development of their own skill and enterprise, there would be perfect propriety in employing negro operatives, and in this field, it would seem, there would be opportunity sufficient to meet all the laudable ambitions of the race.

Cabot's Discovery Commemorated.

On June 27, 1497, John Cabot, the celebrated English voyager, landed on the coast of Labrador and took possession of the country in the name of King Henry VII of England. In commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of Cabot's landing the people of Canada on last Thursday dedicated a handsome memorial to the renowned discoverer. Simultaneously in Bristol, England, the port where the explorer sailed, the people of a noble shaft to perpetuate his memory was laid by his admiring fellow countrymen.

The discovery of the North American mainland by John Cabot is of more than passing interest to Americans. Had it not been for the claim which England set up by virtue of this discovery as a right to colonize the continent, would have been restricted exclusively to Spain. What would have been the result if the entire North American continent had fallen under the curse of Spanish domination?

To Cabot's discovery, therefore, this country is indebted for its Anglo-Saxon civilization and for the countless blessings which have followed in its wake. With the sentiment which does honor to the memory of John Cabot Americans can sympathize most heartily.

What Are the Powers Going To Do?

Several weeks have elapsed since the European powers undertook to settle matters between Greece and Turkey, and yet, in spite of this long interval of wrangling, the issues growing out of the state have been for the countries still remain unsettled. The sultan's army, 500,000 strong, continues to occupy the disputed frontier and, without vigorous coercion on the part of the powers, it is not likely that the army can be induced to withdraw from the territory. Instead of clearing up, therefore, the situation is every day becoming more complicated and embarrassing.

On the idea that property acquired from Christians at the sacrifice of Moslem blood belongs to Allah, and cannot be relinquished without giving offense to the supreme being, the sultan plausibly insists on retaining possession of Thessaly and refuses to heed the warning note of the powers. While the sultan must be given full credit for his blind religious fealty, the real secret of his courage in defying the European concert lies in the conviction that the powers are merely trying to bulldoze him in the matter and that, consequently, he can afford to occupy the disputed frontier with impunity.

Recent information received from the east states that the sultan has not only asserted his claims to Thessaly but has mobilized the Turkish army on the frontier, but that he has also proceeded to exercise his governing authority over the inhabitants. This shows that matters are growing serious and that the European powers are sure to rise to the near future. Suppose the sultan, in spite of repeated demands made upon him by the European concert, stubbornly refuses to withdraw his troops from Thessaly; can the powers afford to coerce him into submission? To this question two answers are given. The first is a negative one. The powers are in no condition at present to declare war upon Turkey, and they fully realize it. They have serious problems on their hands to solve at this time and can ill-afford to disturb the peace of Europe by resorting to military force. If hostilities are engaged between the powers and the sultan he must be gravely reformed, if not, indeed, actually prevented. On the contrary, however, it may be argued, in response to the same question, that unless the sultan is summarily dealt with by the powers, there is sure to be more serious trouble later on. Such imperious claims as the sultan is making are assumed to not speak well for the peace of Europe, and if the Moslem ruler is to be managed by the concert, vigorous measures must be taken at once.

In this connection it may be of some interest to our readers to note the views of The London Spectator, one of the leading conservative newspapers of Great Britain, on the subject of the European concert. "It may almost be taken as certain," says The Spectator, "that the concert will not coerce; and, in that event, the Turks are bound by their sacred law, as well as by their pride as victors, to remain in Thessaly. They do not care about forms and readily promise to retire as soon as the war indemnity is paid; but, nevertheless, they will remain ruling and taxing and planting Mussulman colonies on the frontier. That the concert will save Thessaly to civilization we are unable to believe; for it will not resort to physical force and the Ottoman never yields to any other kind." Such pronounced views as these on the subject of the European concert proceeding from The London Spectator cannot fail

to impress our readers with the extreme gravity of the situation. But, in spite of the gloomy outlook which The Spectator describes, it is earnestly to be hoped that the powers will plant themselves firmly on the side of humanity and civilization.

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"When I first ran for congress the district covered five times as much territory as it does now, and there was a pretty tough lot of voters in the northern part of the country. My opponent was sending some mighty fine speakers through that section of the country, and among them his son from college who was scholarly-looking and wore spectacles. I conceived the idea that some rough-and-tumble fellow who could tell stories, drink whiskey and supply arms and vice might do me some good of good among them."

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He Had His Revenge.

From The Detroit Free Press.
"I'm with the stable company yet," said a veteran in the business. "But the boys, like trade, are a good deal quieter now than then. We are a lot of practical jokes and who's the laughing stock? The fellow who was whipping the whip was liable to go too far. I had invited some friends to a fish supper one evening, a foreman at one of our lumber mills having agreed to supply them with fish. The fellow who was whipping the whip was liable to go too far. I had invited some friends to a fish supper one evening, a foreman at one of our lumber mills having agreed to supply them with fish. The fellow who was whipping the whip was liable to go too far. I had invited some friends to a fish supper one evening, a foreman at one of our lumber mills having agreed to supply them with fish."

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They All Are.

George day at the Tennessee Centennial was a hummer. It was one of the brightest and best days at the big show—Nashville.

Glad you like it. Come down here and you'll have George day every day in the year.

The Honest Customers.

James G. Cannon, vice president of the Fourth National bank of New York, made the statement in an address last week before the New York Chamber of Commerce that the wealthy class gives the most trouble in retail credits. He had consulted a large number of merchants in various parts of the country and found it almost everywhere that the trouble was not with the customers, but with the retailers.

Wisconsin's Way.

Matthew Wadley, a nineteen-year-old Chicago crook, was captured in Milwaukee and taken to the city of the lakes. He was literally dragged a mile through the leading business streets of the city to the central police station. As Miss Frances Younger and Miss Patzke were walking along one of the lanes at Lake park a young man snatched a gold watch from one of them and made off with it. The young woman reported the robbery to the police and went to the station to make a call on the jeweler who had bought the watch and get its number. As they were crossing Grand avenue bridge on the way to the jeweler's they met the man who had taken the watch. He was a young fellow, and he immediately pounced upon him and brought him back in triumph to the central police station. The crook struggled hard to get away, but the women were too much for him.

Women To the Rescue.

The women of Blue Rapids, Kan., have organized a rescue society to help the poor and needy. They have a list of names of the poor and needy and are going to visit them and help them. They have a list of names of the poor and needy and are going to visit them and help them. They have a list of names of the poor and needy and are going to visit them and help them.

Will Present His Bill.

A. Tschopik is a restaurant keeper and he has a bill to present to the legislature. He has a bill to present to the legislature. He has a bill to present to the legislature. He has a bill to present to the legislature.

Insurance on Dogs.

From The Chicago Tribune.
A novel insurance company has been organized and is already doing a large business. It is a company that insures dogs against loss, stealing or injury. It is a company that insures dogs against loss, stealing or injury. It is a company that insures dogs against loss, stealing or injury.

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"When I first ran for congress the district covered five times as much territory as it does now, and there was a pretty tough lot of voters in the northern part of the country. My opponent was sending some mighty fine speakers through that section of the country, and among them his son from college who was scholarly-looking and wore spectacles. I conceived the idea that some rough-and-tumble fellow who could tell stories, drink whiskey and supply arms and vice might do me some good of good among them."

On the idea that property acquired from Christians at the sacrifice of Moslem blood belongs to Allah, and cannot be relinquished without giving offense to the supreme being, the sultan plausibly insists on retaining possession of Thessaly and refuses to heed the warning note of the powers. While the sultan must be given full credit for his blind religious fealty, the real secret of his courage in defying the European concert lies in the conviction that the powers are merely trying to bulldoze him in the matter and that, consequently, he can afford to occupy the disputed frontier with impunity.

Recent information received from the east states that the sultan has not only asserted his claims to Thessaly but has mobilized the Turkish army on the frontier, but that he has also proceeded to exercise his governing authority over the inhabitants. This shows that matters are growing serious and that the European powers are sure to rise to the near future. Suppose the sultan, in spite of repeated demands made upon him by the European concert, stubbornly refuses to withdraw his troops from Thessaly; can the powers afford to coerce him into submission? To this question two answers are given. The first is a negative one. The powers are in no condition at present to declare war upon Turkey, and they fully realize it. They have serious problems on their hands to solve at this time and can ill-afford to disturb the peace of Europe by resorting to military force. If hostilities are engaged between the powers and the sultan he must be gravely reformed, if not, indeed, actually prevented. On the contrary, however, it may be argued, in response to the same question, that unless the sultan is summarily dealt with by the powers, there is sure to be more serious trouble later on. Such imperious claims as the sultan is making are assumed to not speak well for the peace of Europe, and if the Moslem ruler is to be managed by the concert, vigorous measures must be taken at once.

In this connection it may be of some interest to our readers to note the views of The London Spectator, one of the leading conservative newspapers of Great Britain, on the subject of the European concert. "It may almost be taken as certain," says The Spectator, "that the concert will not coerce; and, in that event, the Turks are bound by their sacred law, as well as by their pride as victors, to remain in Thessaly. They do not care about forms and readily promise to retire as soon as the war indemnity is paid; but, nevertheless, they will remain ruling and taxing and planting Mussulman colonies on the frontier. That the concert will save Thessaly to civilization we are unable to believe; for it will not resort to physical force and the Ottoman never yields to any other kind." Such pronounced views as these on the subject of the European concert proceeding from The London Spectator cannot fail

to impress our readers with the extreme gravity of the situation. But, in spite of the gloomy outlook which The Spectator describes, it is earnestly to be hoped that the powers will plant themselves firmly on the side of humanity and civilization.

There are senators so aesthetic in their tastes that they claim \$10,000 rugs to be necessities and not luxuries.

The house of representatives is enjoying its vacation in Washington.

Cuba seems to have been lost sight of in the Hawaiian scramble.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Judge Hillier on Criminal Law Reform.

Editor Constitution—I am glad to see The Constitution taking such strong ground for reform in administration of the criminal law. You charge fault on the criminal law. Both sides of the blame lies at the door of the legal profession; but much also is chargeable to the newspapers. It is hard that when a murderer is sentenced to hang, the law thereby intending to warn the weak, to the tempted; often the cruel lesson of the gallows is lost by the newspaper giving a description of the poor creature's "nerves" and how "glorious" he was, with his picture; and the whole thing done up as if to make a hero out of guilt. The obvious tendency is to have the thoughtless youth of the land and to be game, and be celebrated and get his picture in the papers. It is almost useless to hang such a man. The pulpit, the press and all good men back up the lesson.

But I did not start this letter for the purpose of calling anybody to account. I am sure that the main purpose of what your paper says editorially on this subject, I want to help; in fact, have been working at these reforms for some time. The legal profession has been devoting some earnest attention to needed reforms in the criminal law, if you will read the minutes of the Georgia bar association, you will find that at each of its sessions for the past three years.

I have written to Mr. Akin, the secretary, requesting that he send you copies. I hope you will read carefully the reports made by the committees on "Judicial Procedure" and "Law Reform," and publish them in your paper. Those made at Warm Springs last year.

Some of our editorials on these subjects have been fine, indeed; in fact, scarcely a day goes by when we do not find a printed elsewhere of late. Doubtless the press the legal profession may succeed in reforming some of its own shortcomings. Neither will it be great, and the legal profession is enabled to reform some defects in the law so as to make the courts respected and effectual for putting down crime.

I shall not be home in time for the next meeting of the Bar Association at Warm Springs, but if you will print this I will be in some degree helpful, at least I hope so.

GEORGE HILLIER.
New York, June 24, 1897.

Mr. Swift on Oil Inspection.

Editor Constitution—A good deal has been said and written about the inspection of oil and Dr. Nelms's connection as inspector. During the time he was connected with the agricultural department looking over Colonel Nesbitt's books I ran through and checked up the book containing reports for the year and found the following in Dr. Nelms's report for July, 1894, inspected 9,287 gallons. \$4.44 (No returns to treasury department.) August, 1894, inspected 9,287 gallons. \$4.44. Salary and per cent. \$132.02

Paid state. \$132.48

July \$5.00

Due (to Dr. Nelms) inspection for July \$7.27

Now the inspection law reads thus: "Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all inspectors of oil shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds of the oil inspected, one-third of all fees received by them in excess of \$25 per month; provided that the net proceeds of the oil inspected shall be such that two-thirds thereof shall be paid to the inspector, and the remainder to the state. The inspector shall be paid by the state a salary of \$1,000 per annum, plus one-third of the net proceeds

"HARK YOU," SAY SUFFRAGISTS

and a Scathing Message to the
Trinity Church Stewards.

WOMEN WON'T USE ROOM

C. T. U. Adopts Resolutions De-
claring Its Independence.

"FREE SPEECH CAN'T BE SUPPRESSED"

Union Takes the Stewards To
Task for Denying It the Privi-
lege of Meeting at the
Church for Suffrage
Purposes.

The Atlanta South Side Woman's Chris-
tian Temperance Union has come back at
the board of stewards of Trinity church,
several days ago passed resolutions
prohibiting meetings at which political or
suffrage questions were discussed, being
in the church, and have passed a set
of resolutions in which, it is
stated, they decline to meet in the stewards'
room for any purpose whatever.

They state that they will meet next at the
home of the president, where they will con-
sider offers that have been made and that
are expected from churches and organiza-
tions that are not opposed to "free speech
and original thoughts forcibly expressed,
as by women."

The ladies expressed all the way through
that the ladies do not care to meet at a
place where they cannot have free speech
and are not allowed to express themselves
as they wish.

The resolutions were passed at a meeting
held Friday and they clearly define the
course of the women's Christian
temperance Union so far as a place in
which to hold their meetings is concerned.

The members of the organization were
indignant at the time the resolutions
were drafted, but a straight blow
was delivered at the stewards and no words
remained in telling what is thought.

It will be remembered that after passing
resolutions putting a stop to meetings
in the church, the stewards explained
their actions and stated that they had
a objection to the women's Christian
temperance Union meeting there if the dis-
cussions were confined strictly to temper-
ance questions.

Since that time the ladies have done
nothing, and the resolutions passed Fri-
day are given out after the matter has
been thoroughly discussed by them in meet-
ings. They hold that suffrage is necessary
in the promotion of temperance and the
members of the church, and that the traffic
will be suppressed until women can
speak freely and express their sentiments
publicly at the ballot box.

In account of these and other questions,
the ladies "tender their sincere thanks to
the board of stewards of Trinity church
for the privilege of using their room as
meeting place, and pray for the deliver-
ance of the church from all corrupting
political organizations and from discus-
sions among its members."

They wish
at its "record as a church devoted to
temperance and prohibition, both of which
are political, never be questioned by its
enemies, the liquor dealers."

The report of the meeting at which the
resolutions were passed reads as follows:
Report of the Meeting.
"Since the board of stewards of Trinity
church issued its edict that the question of
female suffrage, or any other political
question, should not be discussed on the
church property," the ladies of the
Atlanta South Side W. C. T. U. have been
considering the matter, and today decided
on the following course:

"The following copy of the resolutions
passed, will furnish the information to
the public and will also show that the
union has been before the public in the
past three weeks:

"Whereas, the National Woman's Chris-
tian Temperance Union has adopted a
franchise department and appointed an
able superintendent to educate our women
in all the rights and duties of citizenship,
and fit them to take on grave responsibilities
which will inevitably devolve upon them
in the not far distant future, and
"Whereas, as self-respecting women, we
must have the ban of silence imposed
upon us, and we will work under the lead-
ership of the National Woman's Christian
Temperance Union for God and home and
country, therefore,

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere
thanks to the board of stewards of Trinity
church for the privilege of using their
room as a meeting place since the begin-
ning of our organization, November 24,
and we will ever pray for their pros-
perity and deliverance of the church from
all corrupting political organizations; from
discussions among its members; from
schemes and heresies. May its record as a
church devoted to temperance and
prohibition (which is political) never be
questioned or doubted by its friends, nor
by its enemies. The liquor dealers. The
latter will now be delighted to know that
Trinity's governing board is opposed to
female suffrage, which is a political ques-
tion because they know their career of
crime and license will surely end, when
the women, wives, mothers and daughters
have political power.

"Resolved, That the corresponding secre-
tary be instructed to send a letter of
thanks to the stewards of Trinity, enclosing
a copy of these resolutions.
"Resolved, That the resolutions be
passed on the minutes and also published
in the Constitution and Journal.
"The next meeting will be held at the
home of the president to consider the offer
that have been made, and that are
expected from churches and organizations
that are not opposed to free speech and
original thoughts forcibly expressed, even
by women. When Christian scientists,
and suffragists, believe in the doctrine
of human rights, they will not be un-
welcome nor charged with injuring
church property by daring to express
such belief."

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE

The Judge:
"Little drops of liquor,
Make the mighty drunkards
For a world of vice."
"Little deeds of meanness,
Little words of hate,
Make this court's quaint history
In the book of fate."

History of a Supper.
Ed Pittman walked up slowly and sor-
rowfully to Judge Andy's desk and gave
the lamentable history of a supper. He
went home tired and sleepy from a long
day's work and his wife Ida said she was
going out visiting before he gave him his
supper. This fired all the latent wrath that
he was her lord and master. She appealed
from his decision to Judge Andy and the
judge reversed the decision of the lower
court and fined Ed \$10.

History of a Small Riot.
Friday afternoon about forty or fifty ne-
groes engaged in a rock battle at the cor-
ner of Butler and Cain streets. Call Officer
following men and boys: Henry Wood,
Jim Wood, Peter Evans, Henry Carlton,
Barrett, Doc Wood, Will Brown, Algie
Evans, Doc Wood had drawn a pistol on
Algie Evans the night before and this led
to the row Friday afternoon. They quar-
reled and Jim Wood and Henry Wood,
brothers and a cousin of Doc's, entered
the fight. Algie's papa, Peter Evans, took
a hand. The other dramatic persons
and some forty others whom the police
could not catch sides and rocks were
scattered all over an August hall room.
The recorder decided to enter the fol-
lowing fines: Jim Wood, \$10; Henry Wood,
\$5; Doc Wood, \$5, and Algie Evans, \$5.
The other prisoners were discharged.

History of a Stager.
John Hopkins, a white man, got on the
outside of two o'clock boxes Friday after-
noon and while trying to navigate along
Decatur street the sidewalk became too
tortuous and serpentine to his misguided
imagination. A policeman saw him and
Hopkins drew out his knife and stabbed a
desire to carve a way through the man
who had stopped his fence rail promenade
if he could get him in no other way.
An officer decided to take a straight blow
was against the good government of the
greater Atlanta, or any other Atlanta, and
him in. The recorder placed along with
the history of John Hopkins's walk
financial data aggregating \$5.75.

History of the Pickpocket.
It is a most remarkable piece of history
when a man who has had his pockets
picked gets arrested instead of the thief.
This happened to Walter Harrison yester-
day morning. A pickpocket took his watch
at the union depot and when he reached a
man he thought was the thief the fellow
handed over the watch, saying he had
found it on the floor. Harrison was very
much excited and when he arrived at
started with an officer after the thief he
had thoughtlessly turned loose he got hold
of the wrong man. Then a row followed
and the "wrong man" business was dis-
carded for disorderly. Judge Andy held
that a man had a right to get a trifle
disorderly when his pocket had been picked
and he dismissed the case.

History Repets Itself.
Julia Walker, a negro washerwoman, was
arrested for going to the street and
cursing nearly every one she met.
"Why, Julia," said Judge Andy, "you
were here only yesterday and I let you off
with a light fine of \$1 upon your promise
to behave yourself. History should not re-
peat itself so frequently, and I will fine
you \$5 this time."

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.
Judge Landrum Returns.
Judge Landrum returned yesterday from
Nashville, where he was conspicuous in
the line of march of the veterans. Judge
Landrum is one of the most enthusiastic
old soldiers in the city, and was the
recipient of many honors while at the Nash-
ville exposition.

Judge Foute in Nashville.
Judge Foute, justice of the peace, will
return from Nashville today. Judge Foute
was in Nashville for several days making
a hit at the Centennial.

Mr. Davis Didn't Guarantee.
Mr. F. F. Davis, who was reported by
Mr. W. L. Heywood as having guaranteed
the shortage of L. C. Gibbs, requests that
this statement be corrected. Mr. Davis
says that Mr. Gibbs was employed by him
and that he was discharged, but that he
never promised to make up the shortage
with the Cumberland Building and Loan
Association.

Joined Masons in 1878.
C. S. Alexander, whose case was dis-
missed in the justice of the peace court
last Friday, states that he is a member of the "Masons"
and says he joined them in Cherokee county,
Texas, in 1878. Alexander was prosecuted
for using the Masonic order to obtain money.

Mr. Wallace Boyd Home Again.
Mr. Wallace W. Boyd, Jr., who left sev-
eral months ago to spend his holidays in
Texas, returned yesterday to spend his holidays
in this city. Mr. Boyd is in the coal and
oil business in the Lone Star State and is
doing well.

Mrs. Senn's Condition Unchanged.
The condition of Mrs. M. A. Senn, the be-
loved mother of the Hebrew Orphans' as-
sylum, was unchanged yesterday. Mrs. Senn
has been ill for some time with fever
and her condition has been dangerous for
the past few days.

Race Track Is Now Ready.
The race track at Piedmont park is now
finished and is said by experts to be the
best half-mile track in the country. There
are over forty horses stable at the park,
being trained daily for the races next
month. Four of the largest stables in the
south are represented and some very fast
horses may be seen every day working on
the track. When the state fair comes on in
the fall there will be over one hundred
horses here for the races.

New Schedule to Tallulah Falls.
Additional Trains to This
Popular Resort.
Effective Saturday, June 26th, and con-
tinuing each Wednesday and Saturday
hereafter, connection will be made at Cor-
nelia for Clarksville, Tallulah Falls and
other points on the Blue Ridge and Atlantic
railroad by Southern railway "Belle" train,
leaving Atlanta 4:35 p. m. and reaching
Tallulah Falls 9:35 a. m. and returning
Tallulah Falls Mondays and Thursdays 5:05
a. m., connecting with "Belle" train at
Cornelia.

In addition to this new arrangement, the
former schedule leaving Atlanta 7:15 a. m.
and returning, leaving Tallulah Falls
6:45 p. m. and reaching Atlanta 1:30 p. m.,
will be continued.

Call at Southern railway city ticket office,
Kimball house, corner Union and pool ticket
office for full information regarding cheap
excursion rates to Clarksville, Tallulah
Falls, etc.
W. D. ALLEN,
District Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
June 24-27

Where Praise Is Due.
Mr. George Ernest Stillman, 161 Whitehall
street, says: "My blood has been very
much out of order, lost all energy and was
quite worn down. Took the Mexican
Blood Tonic, has made me feel like a
different man. Large 21 bottle 25 cents. Sam-
ples free. No. 2 Whitehall street."

ANOTHER MUTUAL GETS INTO COURT

Receiver Wanted for Georgia Empire
Mutual Insurance Company.

THE PETITION WAS DENIED

But a Restraining Order Was Granted
by Judge Lumpkin.

THE CASE COMES UP NEXT TUESDAY

President Linmore Says the Applica-
tion Is a Fight Made by South-
eastern Tariff Association.

Application for receiver and Georgia
Empire Mutual Insurance Company of At-
lanta.

The petition for receiver was denied, but
the restraining order was allowed by Judge
Lumpkin, who set the case for a hearing
on next Tuesday, at which time it is to
be decided whether or not the receiver
should be appointed to permanently wind up
the business of the company, and the question
of injunction will also be passed upon.

The application was filed by a policy
holder of the company and the allegations
were that the company was totally insol-
vent; that the company was threatened
with innumerable garnishments and prob-
able suits, and that the officers of the
company and others had threatened to
transfer the assets of the company. It is
alleged that the assets, if any, would
be wasted unless an officer of the court
was appointed to take charge of the busi-
ness and wind up under an order from
the superior court.

It was further charged in the bill that
demand had been made upon Mr. D. H.
Livermore, the president, for payment, but
the payment was refused and that, al-
though President Livermore had been urged
to liquidate the business of the company,
he had refused to do so. The petition
charged that this business was very small
and small, and that practically no new
business was being written by the com-
pany.

The Georgia Empire Mutual Insurance
Company was organized under the laws of
the state several years ago and had been
doing a tolerably fair business throughout
the state, writing only small policies and
making but few risks. It is claimed by
the officers of the company that the Em-
pire Mutual has never suffered a fire loss
and that the company owed no money,
with the exception of one person.

It is claimed by the company that the ap-
plication for receiver was made solely as
the result of the alleged fight that is being
made by the Southeastern Tariff Associa-
tion upon the mutual companies. The of-
ficers claim there has been no reason for
the appointment of a receiver, and that
the company would have done a good
business and would have continued the
financial storm had it not been for the en-
mity shown by the Southeastern Tariff As-
sociation, which, it is claimed, is making
a stubborn fight for the business which
the mutual companies have been carry-
ing.

"There was no necessity for the bill or
for the appointment of a receiver," said
President Livermore yesterday afternoon.
"It is but the logical result of a stubborn
fight that is being made upon the mutual
companies by the Southeastern Tariff As-
sociation, and we find that the fight is one
that is uneven and unfair."

The bill was filed by Policyholders John-
son and Malcolm, who were represented
by Attorney Charles Reynolds. The bill
was resisted by Mr. Eugene Black, who
represents the insurance company. The
argument in the superior court yesterday
was exceedingly interesting, and a number
of pretty points of law were argued out
before the situation was finally solved.

The case will come up for final hearing
before Judge Lumpkin in chambers Tues-
day afternoon, and it will then be de-
cided whether or not the receiver should
be granted or refused. An answer will
be filed tomorrow morning by Mr. Black,
and the hearing will be an important
one, especially for the mutual compa-
nies, and intermediately awaiting the result
of the hearing and the court's order.

PRICELESS ADVERTISING.
Colonel Staples Tells How the Riggs
House Is Benefited by It.
When one of the most successful adver-
tisers in the country was asked to answer
the question of the best kind of adver-
tising, he replied without hesitation,
"free advertising. It is the best adver-
tising and the hardest to get to go to work,
it, the beneficiary must have established
beyond all question the pre-eminence
superiority of his article or service, and
it must be of such importance that
the public will be interested in his men-
tion in the newspapers."

"To the incidental mention of my hotels
in the newspapers," responded Colonel O.
G. Staples, "I attribute much of their
wide-spread popularity. While I was pri-
or of Willards it was frequently men-
tioned in the dispatches from Washington,
and since I have assumed control of the
Riggs house, its mention in the press of
the country in connection with notable
events of the last Washington gossip has
increased wonderfully."

"How do you manage it?" queried an
interviewer.
"Primarily, by deserving the prominence
given the Riggs house, replied the colo-
nel, "and secondly, by not permitting my
hotel upon the newspapers except to pre-
sent its attractions through the adver-
tising columns of the best of papers."

Colonel Staples is, indeed, fortunate. He
has made the Riggs house one of the best
hotels of the country, and the country at
large is so familiar with its excellent rep-
utation that it is only a matter of time
before the problem of where to stop will
be as easy of solution as though the arrival
stepped upon the streets of his own city.
He goes, of course, to the Riggs house.

THE PASSING THRONG.
Mr. C. A. Robinson, a prominent citizen
of Baltimore, is stopping at the Aragon.
Hon. W. S. Reese, Jr., United States dis-
trict attorney, stationed at Montgomery, is
registered at the Kimball.
Mr. W. J. Masse, a prominent insurance
man of Macon, is registered at the Kim-
ball.
Colonel W. E. Dyas, a well-known com-
mander of New York, arrived yesterday and is
registered at the Kimball.
Mr. W. E. Lohmeyer, a well-known com-
mercial man of Baltimore, is at the Ara-
gon.

Beecham's Pills for distress after eat-
ing.
"Montezuma."
This lovely summer resort, situated on
the line of the Memphis and Charleston
railway, near Huntsville, Ala., is now open
for the reception of guests. Parties wish-
ing to send their families away for the
summer cannot select a more delightful
place. Low rates for families. Information
and full particulars given by applying to
the address, R. L. Ferris, P. O. Box 10,
C. R. R., No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta,
Ga.
JUNE 25

Board at Sweetwater Park hotel \$25
per month and upward. H. T. Blake, pro-
prietor. June 1st to sun wed-1m

GEORGIA TEACHERS AT WARM SPRINGS

Annual Outing of the State Teachers
Commenced Yesterday.

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK

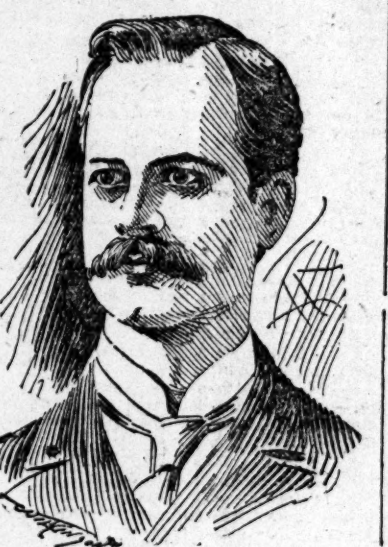
Many Interesting Features on the Pro-
gramme for the Week.

TO DISCUSS BOOKS AND SCHOOL METHODS

Governor Atkinson To Speak Wednes-
day—Commissioner Glenn and
Dr. Curry Will Follow.

Georgia's teachers will go to Warm
Springs this week for the thirty-first an-
nual meeting of their state association.
Anywhere from 100 to 300 teachers will
be there. This annual state convention
which the teachers hold is more than a re-
creation and it is always well attended.
They have a permanent auditorium down
on the coast, but they wanted a change
this year and are going down to Pine
mountain to spend nearly a week at that
beautiful resort. An interesting pro-
gramme has been arranged for the meet-
ing and some live subjects will be dis-
cussed.

Among these will be the conformity of
textbooks and shall the state print them?



PROFESSOR JOSEPH S. STEWART,
President of the Georgia Teachers' As-
sociation.

The education of the negro; the necessity
of local taxation and county organiza-
tion.

Governor Atkinson is down for an ad-
dress on Wednesday. State School Com-
missioner Glenn will speak. Dr. J. L. M.
Curry, of Washington; Chancellor Boggs,
of the State university; Professor Bockel
and Professor Barnard, of the university;
Dr. Thirkield, of Atlanta; Professor Mur-
ray, of Mercer; Professor A. H. Harris,
of Emory, are some of the more promi-
nent educators who are down for ad-
dresses.

The directors and trustees of the asso-
ciation meet today at the springs and there
will be an informal experience meeting to-
night. Professor Joseph S. Stewart, of
Marietta, president of the association, went
down last night. The other officers are:
First Vice President—F. D. Pollock, Mer-
cer university.
Second Vice President—Miss Mamie L.
Pitts, Atlanta.

Secretary—W. B. Merritt, Valdosta.
Treasurer—E. Kemp, Marietta.
President Stewart will not be a candidate
for re-election, having held the office two
years, and it is probable that Vice Presi-
dent Pollock will succeed him. The asso-
ciation has flourished under President
Stewart's administration and it is regarded
as a substantial organization.

Chancellor W. E. Boggs, of the State uni-
versity, will deliver the annual sermon to-
day and tonight Professor Charles Lane,
of the Technological school, will preach
on the "Great Teacher and His Methods."
The final programme does not start until
tomorrow, when it will be as below:

Monday, June 28, 9 o'clock—Music.
Prayer.
"What shall we do with the negro?"
Address of the president.
Discussion.
Report of Committee on Legislation—R.
G. Quinn, county school commissioner, of
Fulton county.
Report of Committee on Reading Circles—
F. D. Pollock.
Discussion.

10 a. m.—Theme: "How Shall Textbooks
be Supplied?" Shall the state print or
purchase the books—Superintendent E. A.
Fount, Waycross. (Twenty minutes).
Shall there be State Uniformity, or
County or local system? Selection and
Control?—Superintendent W. F. Slaton, At-
lanta. (Thirty minutes).
Discussion. (Each speaker limited to ten
minutes).

12 noon, address, "Some Georgia Teach-
ers' Recollections," Mr. R. Smith, Presi-
dent LaGrange Female college, thirty min-
utes.
Discussion.
Announcements and appointments of
committees.
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock—High school
teachers' round table.
Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock—Tubman high school, Au-
gusta, chairman.
On what basis should the promotion of
pupils from high school to college be
determined? Who should make the determi-
nation? Should there be any difference in
the course of study for boys and girls?
What should be the relative proportion
of English and Latin taught in high
schools?
How far should the pedagogic influences
be exerted in high schools to lead to ex-
cellence in elementary teaching?
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock—County
commissioners' round table.
T. E. Williams, C. A. C., Barren county,
chairman.

TOPICS:
County school commissioners' visit to
their schools: How shall they be made?
How can they be made valuable to the
schools? Discussion led by R. J. Quinn,
of Fulton, and O. D. Gorman, of Fabot.
Fulton for county schoolhouses of one
room and more costing \$250 and upward.
Cheaper practical plans for comfortably
furnishing the same. Discussion led by
Otis Ashmore, of Chatham, and M. B.
Duff, of Paulding.

The Teachers' Institute: Is the present
plan a good one? Is the combined institute
better than the single county institute?
Can the state afford to employ by the year
a set of experts to go down to coun-
ty

ty, to conduct institutes and give general
supervision of the schools? Discussion led
by L. B. Evans, of Richmond, and W. C.
Wright, of Newton.

The teachers' compensation: Salary or
per diem on attendance? Adjustment of
same or proper grounds of discrimination.
Discussion led by J. E. Houseal, of Gault,
and O. A. Bull, of Troup.

What the commissioner can do in es-
tablishing reading circles, his R. E. Cobb,
Discussion led by W. R. Power, of Cobb,
and J. W. Gwaltney, of Floyd.
Another session of this round table be
held Tuesday afternoon.

Friday evening, 8 o'clock—Address by
Hon. G. R. Glenn, state school commis-
sioner.
Prize declamation from representatives
of the different high schools of the state.

The association medal was won last year
by Mr. Joseph Butler, Jr., of Columbus
high school. Only one entry allowed from
each school; each speech will be limited to
six minutes; contestant must be a regular
member of high school and between the
ages of sixteen and eighteen.

Tuesday Morning, 9 o'clock—1. Devotional
exercises. 2. New business. 3. a. m.—Theme: "The Correlation of
the Educational Forces of the Community."
Superintendent W. Harper, Americus. Dis-
cussion led by Superintendent Fennor Bus-
sett, Montezuma.

11:30 a. m.—Theme IV: "Literature and
the Library in Relation to the School."
Miss Emily Allen, Forsyth. Discussion,
J. L. Pollock, of Mercer. Macon, Georgia
Normal and Industrial school.
1:30 p. m.—Theme: "What the Mothers
Can Do to Help the Schools." Mr. R. E.
Park, chairman educational department
Women's association, discussion: John D.
Hammond, Wesleyan Female college. Dis-
cussion.

Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock—"College
Round Table"—Professor F. D. Pollock,
chairman.
"Crack in the Preparatory Schools as
Related to a College Course." Papers by
Professor J. S. Murray, of Mercer, Macon,
and Professor H. Harris, of Emory, Ox-
ford. Discussion by Professor W. H. Bockel,
of the University of Georgia.

1:30 p. m.—Theme V: "Secondary Schools as
Related to a College Course." Paper by
Professor C. C. Cox, of College Park. Gen-
eral discussion.
Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Primary
Jones, teacher, model school, Georgia Nor-
mal and Industrial school, chairman.
Topic—"The Right of the Mother." Miss Ge-
orgina Lashenby, discussion: "Number," pa-
per—Miss Annie Linton, discussion.
Literature—Paper: Miss Jessie Snyder.
Discussion—Miss E. H. Merrill.
Nature Study—Paper: Miss Willette
Allen.

Discussion.
All primary and kindergarten teachers
are invited to take part in this round table
conference.
Tuesday evening 8 o'clock—Address, "A
Danger and a Duty"—Dr. W. A. Candler,
Presbyterian college.
9 p. m. m.—Theme: "The Education of the
Negro"—Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Wednesday Morning 9 o'clock—Devotional
exercises.
New business. Election of officers.
9:30 a. m.—Theme—Rural schools.
Necessity of Local Taxation and County
Organization.—Professor David
Barrow, University of Georgia; Superin-
tendent D. Q. Gorman, of Fabot.
Dennis, county school commissioner Put-
nam county; Hon. G. R. Glenn, county
school commissioner, discussion.
10:45 a. m.—"A Skilled Supervisor vs. a
Disorganized Officer"—Superintendent G. G.
Bond, Atlanta.
Discussion—Henry A. Hayes, Thomas-
ton.

11:15 a. m.—Address, "The Education of
the Negro"—President W. H. Thirkield, At-
lanta.
Discussion.
12 m. Address by his excellency W. Y.
Atkinson.
12:45 p. m.—Reports of committees.
Announcements.

Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock—Rural
and Village Teachers' Round Table, John
Barrow, chairman. Topic: "Can grading be
successfully used in our schools? If so, how
much, and of what character?"
What is the best plan to adopt to supple-
ment the state fund received?
How can regular attendance be secured?
How can the true teacher be retained in
locality until his work shall show its
value?

Is the transportation of children practi-
cable?
What months in the year are best suited
for school work in our rural districts?
Can each county through a committee of
its teachers, adopt a course of study and
system of rules as is done in local systems?
Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock—Round
Table of City Superintendents, Superin-
tendent D. Q. Gorman, chairman. Topic: "Can
we devise a uniform system of ex-
amination and certification to be operative
in the local systems of the state?"
What is the best plan of work for a
normal class?
The appointment of teachers and their
tenure of office.
The best system of examination and pro-
motion of pupils.
How can a superintendent become master
of the essential details of elementary school
work?
The proper relation of the legislative and
executive departments in public school
work.
What should a superintendent do upon
his visit to the schoolroom?
An Evening with the Female Colleges—
Arranged by Superintendent L. L. Fitts.
Installation of officers.
Adjournment.

Office Stationery.
Of every description at John M. Miller's,
59 Marietta street.
febr-12

Our
Clearing Sale
Is impressing itself as a certainty on gro-
cery buyers. We are determined to re-
duce stock to a one store basis. It's un-
satisfactory to have goods packed away
out of sight. We must have room to
bring them to the front where our cus-
tomers can see them. We are sacrificing
not only profits but part of first cost, viz:
We are selling

FLICKINGER'S FANCY CALIFORNIA FRUITS,
In full 3 pound tins, at 25c per tin.
OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS,
Full 3 pound tins, at 25c per tin.
These are only samples of what we are
doing.

CORONET FLOUR.
Our celebrated pastry Flour, the finest
made, for this week only, 24-pound sack
75c, 48-pound sack \$1.50, barrel in
wood \$5.90.

The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,
79 and 81 Peachtree St.

NO MERCURY

No potash—no mineral—no danger
—In S. S. S. This means a great
deal to all who know the disastrous
effects of these drugs. It is the
only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable.

S. S. S. forces the disease out
through the skin—does not dry up
the poison to decay the bones, like
mercurial mixtures do.

"I was almost a physical wreck, the result of
mercurial treatment for blood poison; S. S. S.
is a real blood remedy,
it cured me per-
manently." Henry
Booth, 1816 South Ninth
Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Books free; address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING.

\$5.00 a Month if You
Begin Now.

Business Practice from the start. Competent
instructors. Day and evening sessions. Pre-
pare now to take a position when business
opens up in the fall and winter. Call and ex-
amine our courses.

MR. CAMP'S TRE UP; WILL FIGHT TRADE

He Says the Courthouse Purchase Deal
Is Clearly Illegal.

INJUNCTION BEING PREPARED

He and Alderman Woodward Threaten
To Take the Matter to Court.

THE WEST SIDE PEOPLE MAY HELP THEM

They Are Displeased with the Delay
in Providing an Outlet to West
Side and Want Revenge.

It seems that Mayor Collier's veto of Councilman Camp's resolution for the construction of a grade crossing at an extension of Alabama street is about to precipitate municipal affairs into a bad muddle.

The west side people, who are said to be displeased with the failure of the city to provide an outlet and inlet to the center of the city, will satisfy their revenge by attempting to break up the purchase of the old courthouse by the city for a new city hall, it is said.

Councilman Camp, who is the leader of the dissatisfied faction, stated yesterday that an injunction will be filed in the state courts prohibiting the sale being consummated. He says prominent attorneys have been engaged to fight the case and the papers are now being prepared. He refuses, however, to divulge the names of the lawyers in the movement or the lawyers who have been retained to represent them.

The fight on the trade will be made on the ordinance which says that no one council shall bind another in any transaction where an expenditure is involved. In other words this council, as some construe the law, could not make a purchase and expect succeeding councils to aid in the payment thereof.

The courthouse was bought on this plan. As to whether the ordinance is a violation of the law is a matter of some difference of opinion. Mayor Collier regards the whole discussion as nonsense, claiming that other transactions involving large purchases have been made under the present law.

Mr. Camp, however, claims the purchase was illegal and that he can easily prove such. He has stated all along that if the council turned him down on his Alabama street scheme he would keep the courthouse purchase sky high. He does not claim that he is the originator of this scheme, but says the people of the west side are the instigators.

Another ground for the objection to the trade will be the clause requiring the city to use the courthouse for a city hall so long as the county uses the adjoining lot for a courthouse.

City Attorney Judge Anderson says the city is bound under the deed of sale to submit to this consideration. The west side folks will claim this is unjust and will seek to have the trade annulled on this account. In case this petition for an injunction is filed, and Mr. Camp says it will be, there will probably be a clause requiring the city to be taken to the higher courts. Mr. Camp may have some help from Alderman Woodward, who has been heard from the very start, and who, it is said, has threatened an injunction several times.

The injunction papers will put in an appearance in the next few days and the hearing will come up before Judge Anderson. The city will be represented by City Attorney Judge Anderson and Mr. Camp by the attorneys he has retained.

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FIBROUS TALK.

An Atlanta Company Is Operating a Mine in the Cohutta Mountains.

The Cohutta Talc and Manufacturing Company is now taking out talc, and is ready to ship. This company's property is near Spring Place, in Murray county. It has a soapstone and throws talc of the finest quality, and on samples sent out large orders have been received. It is pronounced the largest deposit known in America, and is just as fine in quality as the best that is imported. America cannot supply the demand for talc and soapstone which is constantly growing. It is surprising to know into how many things these articles enter, and new uses are being discovered all the time.

Mr. F. D. Hager is president of the company, and Mr. George P. Good is vice president and treasurer. Western capital and some Atlanta money is interested in this property. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, and has a promising future.

The Bennett Mine.

The Columbus syndicate which bought some of the Bennett property near Edwardsville, Ala., is sinking a shaft 650 feet, which will be carried to a depth of 150 feet. The veins and vein matter are 100 feet wide on the surface. A cross cut will be made at the depth of 100 feet, from which the first shaft will start. This promises to be a good thing. The shaft now going down is simply to open the property. A working shaft will go down later. George P. Good has charge of the development work.

Mining Notes.

Inquiry was made in Atlanta last week for two good gold mines. Don't all speak at once.

H. S. Jones and Benjamin Rodgers are prospecting and getting options on mineral lands in Fannin county for western buyers.

Captain Wayne is reported to have sailed from Liverpool on the 29th for New York. His associate, Mr. Bush, has been pushing the work of taking options in his absence, and now reports that the treasury of the British-Gold Mining Company has been replenished.

General Manager Randall of the Chesapeake Gold Mining Company has gone west. He will be one of Georgia's delegates to the Denver convention.

C. C. Holt, of Cartersville, Fannin county, has given an option on some mineral lands in Fannin county to the British-Gold Mining Company. The bed of the Cartersville river is said to be rich in gold.

Mr. John B. Atkinson, of Garrettsville, Ky., has organized the Kentucky Mining Company with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of mining in Lumpkin county, Georgia.

Mr. W. W. Grant has made some good finds in prospecting recently. He has graphite, kaolin, asbestos and bauxite propositions worth the while of investigation by investors.

The black magnetic sand so common in the mineral belt of the rich iron in an assay made of some recently showed \$35 in value. It is said that the sand is often found in the bottom of a panning, and how hard it is to wash. The reason is found in its weight due to gold.

F. Dugry is putting in an air compressor at his mine in Fannin county.

Mr. Arthur Paw, of Macon, went up in the state yesterday. Mr. Paw spent last year at placer mining in California. He was with a company which was capitalized at \$120,000, and was doing well, but preferred to come back to civilization.

A great strike of onyx of exceptional beauty and value has been made in the famous O'Neil onyx mines eighty miles north of Phoenix, Ariz.

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MACON WILL GET MORE RESIDENTS

Reorganization of Southern Transportation
Helps Central City.

FORCES TO BE CONCENTRATED

Superintendent Beauprie Now Has a
Big Mileage To Handle.

NEW HEADQUARTERS WILL BE MADE

New Railroad Orders Help Out One
of Georgia's Best and Oldest Towns.

Macon, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—The reorganization of the Southern system means much for Macon, as it will be the means of bringing a number of people here.

Heretofore Superintendent Beauprie has only controlled the line of roads from Brunswick to Atlanta and the little Hawkinsville branch of ten miles, but the change will give him the Columbus branch from McDonough to Columbus, a distance of ninety-eight miles, and the clerical and roadway forces of that line which are now in Atlanta will be brought to Macon so as to be under the supervision of Superintendent Beauprie.

The addition of the Columbus division gives Superintendent Beauprie a total of 87 miles of road and makes the Macon division one of the most important in the system.

Killed by a Train.

West Giles, colored, was found dead by the side of the Macon and Northern railroad this morning by a section foreman going over the road.

Giles was one of the several hundred negro excursionists who left various points in the Macon and Northern railroad to come to Macon this morning. He got on at Madison, but nothing further was learned of him until his dead body was found five miles this side of the station.

No one has been found who saw Giles meet his death, but it is supposed he either fell or jumped off the train while it was in motion, as his body was lying by the side of the track badly mangled.

Out of The News.

Mr. J. B. Rau, who has been connected with The Macon Evening News as an owner, vice president and manager of the job department since the paper passed into the hands of the News Printing Company, having sold out his interest in the establishment to Mr. Tom W. Lazear.

Mr. Rau will be in the middle of next month open a complete job printing office of his own.

City Council Cases.

The jury in the case of John Flannery vs. W. B. O. Sparks, heard in the city council, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$7.98.

The bone of contention in the case was over the liability of W. B. Sparks in the matter. He had withdrawn from the firm, but allowed his brother to use his name. Without his knowledge his brother shipped cotton to John Flannery and received advances on it. But gave instructions for Flannery to hold it until ordered to sell. The price of cotton went down so low as to make the difference of the amount of the verdict between its value and the advances. W. B. Sparks contended that this was speculation, and it was not a part of the cotton commission business. He contended that the transaction was between his brother and Flannery, and not between the firm and Flannery.

Heard Williams, colored, pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was fined \$25.

A Serious Charge.

John Cherry, a well-known young white man, was committed to the superior court today by Recorder Freeman on the charge of larceny after trust, preferred by Mr. Bullock, who says he gave Cherry money to buy cattle, and Cherry appropriated the money to his own use. Bullock claims that Cherry owes him \$35. Cherry says he is due Bullock only \$25, and he is ready to pay this amount at any time. Bullock says he has repeatedly tried to get Cherry to pay him the money, but has never been able to obtain a payment. Cherry expects to give bond.

A Little Girl Dead.

At 12 o'clock last night the daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Alexander Prouditt died after a sickness of five weeks with whooping cough, at their residence in this city on Orange street. The child was eighteen months old. Bessie Gene was an unusually bright child. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

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Anderson, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—William Ellis, an operative in the Anderson cotton mill, had his right arm cut off below the elbow by a revolving machinery while he was at work. The arm was severed and fell into the machinery.

Carolinian Falls Eighteen Feet.

Anderson, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—John Dubose, a bricklayer, fell from an eighteen-foot wall to the sidewalk this morning. He landed on his head and a few bruises were the only injuries.

Teachers' Examinations.

Abbeville, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—The examination was held here yesterday. Twelve young ladies from all parts of the county were examined. A number of the candidates were from the Anderson school. Professor Gilliam, of the State Normal, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Infant's Death.

Abbeville, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—The services for the infant of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Livingston were held at the residence of J. F. Livingston this morning. The child died yesterday morning. It was seven months old and was sick for a short time.

They Want Teachers' Licenses.

Greenville, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—The examination of the teachers in the public schools here in the courthouse yesterday and ended this afternoon. There were over forty applicants, most of them being colored. Several dropped out the second day.

Negro Man Shoots His Wife.

Waycross, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—Nettie Crawford, a negro woman, was shot the back of her head last evening. She ran away from her husband. He loved and shot her. Crawford was pursued to the swamp by the officers and escaped.

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RED HOT FIGHT ON IMMORAL HOUSES

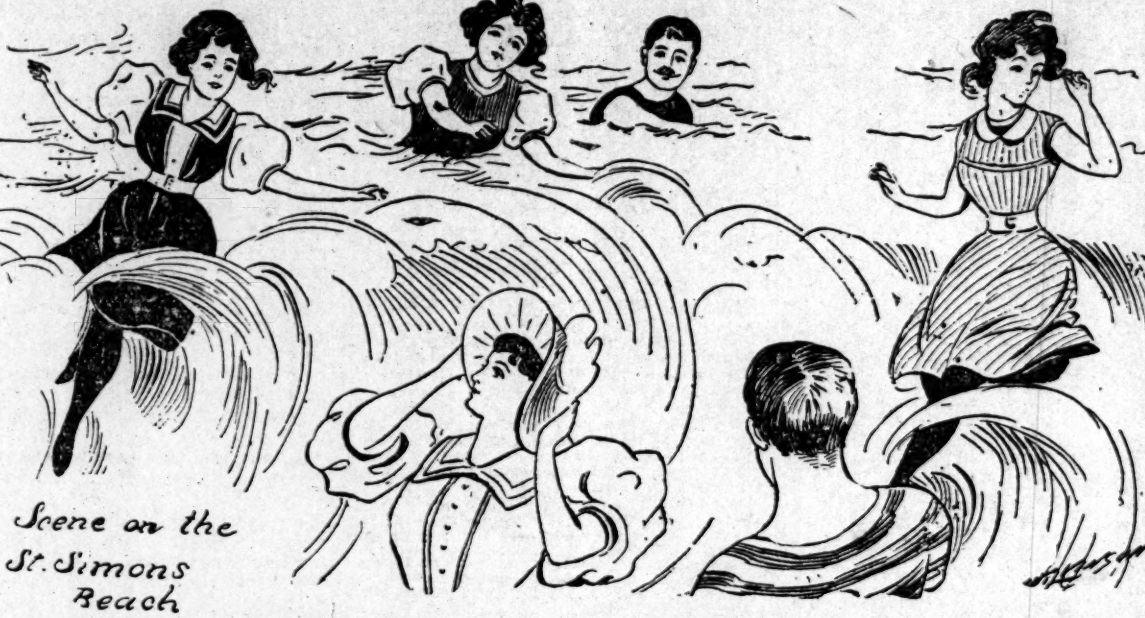
Accusations Are Sworn Out Against
Property Owners.

IF YOU WANT REST, GO TO ST. SIMONS HOTEL, GREATEST SOUTHERN COAST RESORT!

Are You Going To the Seashore?
IF SO, WRITE AT ONCE TO
THE HOTEL ST. SIMON,
St. Simons Island, Ga. J. H. CLANCEY, Mgr.

It is the most Complete and Elegantly Fitted Hotel on the South Atlantic Coast, within 100 feet of the Ocean, and has accommodations for 500 guests.

No better guarantee of its satisfactory management can be desired than the knowledge that it is in Manager Clancey's hands this season, after having been thoroughly renovated and supplied with all modern improvements.



Scene on the St. Simons Beach

PLENTY OF ROOM
In the Hotel and Cottages, and abundant accommodations for 500 people.

Telegraphic Connection Via Brunswick, and Three Mail Steamers to Brunswick Every Day.

Music for the Season by a Well Selected Orchestral Band.

Rates, From \$12.00 to \$17.00 Per Week.

IT IS THE GREATEST OF ALL
Southern Seashore Resorts!

For Further Information Write to:
J. H. CLANCEY, Manager,
St. Simons Island, Georgia.

WILLIAMS FOUGHT HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

She Threw Him on the Floor and Then Choked Him.

HIS WIFE PLEADED FOR HIM
Mrs. Burrett Then Let the Whipped Man Get Up.

HE THEN AGAIN ATTACKED HER FIERCELY

Bit Her About the Shoulders and on the Arms—She May Die from Blood Poisoning.

Columbia, S. C., June 26.—(Special.)—Angus Williams, a prosperous farmer living near Allendale, Barnwell county, has tried an original plan for exterminating a mother-in-law.

Yesterday he drove his wife and mother, Mrs. Burrett, to Allendale. Before leaving he visited the dispensary. Later he purchased a bottle of whisky. When they returned home Williams was intoxicated. His wife was sick and asking her mother to look after supper went to bed. Williams, enraged at his wife's non-appearance at the table, went into her room and began abusing her.

Mrs. Burrett interferred, when her son-in-law assaulted literally to "eat her up," but she was a two-hundred-pounder and soon had Williams down and was choking him.

Her daughter pleaded for mercy, so Mrs. Burrett released her hold on Williams's throat.

The enraged man returned to the attack, tearing at the woman's shoulders, arms and throat with his teeth, lacerating her terribly.

The attending physician says the woman is in a critical condition and that blood poisoning is almost sure to result.

The neighborhood is deeply stirred and Williams is not safe from mob violence.

CAWLED INTO THE FIREBOX.

How a Virginia Engineer Saved His Life in a Wreck.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Old Jerry Simpson, running on a southern road, between Washington and Richmond, never becomes tired of telling how he escaped his first "fall" off a locomotive. He was pulled through it. It was back in the seventies, when work on the railroads all over the country was extremely flat and thousands of men were out of work.

"I had been an engineer about three years," said Jerry, telling his story down at the roundhouse, "and, of course, was on the first men laid off. I was then working for the Pennsylvania road, running out of Philadelphia westward. I went around to the different roads, asking for work, and through the kindness of the Baldwin works, had become quite well acquainted with the foreman of the locomotive department.

"Whenever a new engine is shipped to a western road a reliable man is sent on the new locomotive to protect it from tramps and other vandals. It happened that one of these engines, ordered for the Denver and Rio Grande road, had just been completed, and the foreman put in a good word for me, especially as none of the Baldwin people had after this job. You can gamble on it I jumped at the chance.

"Two days after being offered the position the new engine and she was a beauty—was shifted into the middle of the fast western freight, and we began our western journey. We went over the Philadelphia and middle divisions all right, but it was on the Pittsburgh division that my first 'fall' came off. This division takes on the Allegheny mountains, and the tough places on it almost equal those on the Rocky mountains.

"The engineer that handled the throttle on the engine ahead of me, Billy Duncan, and I knew him well, both personally and through reputation. He was a fearless runner, and would never jump from an engine, no matter how close a place he got into. Duncan invited me to ride with him on the engine, but I declined, as I had charge of that Rio Grande engine, and was doing with my eyes half shut at destination.

"So I went back to my charge just a minute before the engine ahead of me made it across the divide in a few minutes had made myself comfortable with a couple of blankets I had brought along.

"The night was a dismal one, being foggy, with just enough rain to make it uncomfortable. I kept awake for about an hour and then concluded to take a little snooze. About the time I got comfortably fixed and was dozing with my eyes half shut I was startled by a loud, loud, piercing call for brakes from the engineer. I knew Billy Duncan would never have let out such a blast as that unless in the presence of great danger. Quickly throwing off the blankets that covered me, I jumped up and peered out through the darkness. We were going down the grade on the west side of

A SHOTGUN GREETED HIM

A DELIVERY BOY HAS A HIGHLY THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

The Contents of a Gun Emptied at His Head While He Was Wandering About in Bear of a Store.

Last night about 11 o'clock Ralph Berry, a negro youth, had an experience which came near costing him his life and which nearly resulted in frightening him out of a half-year's growth.

Berry works for E. A. Moore, a grocery merchant at 124 East Hunter street, and last night he was given a lot of groceries to take to a woman who was told, resided in the rear of a store on Piedmont avenue, between Decatur and Glimmer streets.

Berry placed the goods in a basket and went out to deliver them. He found a store at the place indicated and tried to reach the rear. He came to a locked gate, but he climbed over this and navigated about in the yard trying to find the habitation of the woman who had ordered the goods.

Suddenly the rear door of the store opened and in the uncertain light Berry saw that the muzzle of a shotgun was thrust near his head. He reached out and grabbed the barrel, and at the same instant there was a loud report. Berry yelled "murder" and began to expostulate with his would-be slayer.

The proprietor of the Piedmont avenue store is Mr. W. L. Hubbard, and he has been keeping a close watch for thieves for some time. He kept his gun loaded last night, and found a marauder at the door.

The report of the gun attracted the attention of the police, and they found Berry nearly frightened to death. He was taken to the police barracks and afterwards to the police station, where he was held for some time. He kept his gun loaded last night, and found a marauder at the door.

The puzzle lock bracelet. A novel piece of jewelry is the puzzle lock bracelet, which is secured by a lock formed of three revolving pieces engraved with figures or letters. Only by arranging these in some particular combination forming a private code can the lock be opened, and as the figures may make an immense number of combinations, the puzzle lock is well known as a safe device.

One of the principal episodes in the fighting of the Russo-Turkish war was the capture of the Turkish cavalry by the Russian infantry. The Turkish cavalry numbered about fifty. While the Turkish infantry stormed the heights from the village side to the rear of the Turkish position, the cavalry swept around the valley and charged the enemy in flank. It was magnificent.

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FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent.

50 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
S-r. h. 47 West Peters. \$14.00
S-r. h. 223 Courtland. 20.00
S-r. h. 19 Broadwater. 20.00
S-r. h. 154 Piedmont. 17.00
S-r. h. 707 Luckie. 10.00
S-r. h. 48 N. Pryor. 15.00
S-r. h. 124 Fowler. 12.50
S-r. h. 14 Luckie. 10.00
S-r. h. 200 S. Pryor. 20.00
S-r. h. 38 Stonehall. 18.00
S-r. h. 48 Alexander. 12.50
S-r. h. 43 West Cain. 35.00
S-r. h. 22 Woodland. 15.00
S-r. h. 22 and 24 Walton street. 20.00
S-r. h. 60 Houston, lot 100. 10.00
S-r. h. Robinson ave., Switzerland Heights. 12.50
S-r. h. 222 Jackson. 25.00
S-r. h. 28 Fowler. 20.00
We move tenants free. See notice.

For Rent by D. Morrison.

12-r. h. Whitehall street. \$40.00
S-r. h. Ridge avenue, w. and b. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Decatur st., upstairs, g. and b. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Whitehall st., g. and b. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Yonge st., g. and b. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Glimmer street. 20.00
S-r. h. East Fair st., g. and b. r. 20.00
S-r. h. W. Mitchell street, near in. 20.00
S-r. h. North Boulevard. 15.00
S-r. h. Larkin street. 15.00
S-r. h. E. Fair street. 15.00
S-r. h. Bell street, high lot. 15.00
S-r. h. Capitol ave., g. and w. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Wallace street. 15.00
S-r. h. Loyd street, near g. and w. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Connally street, water. 15.00
S-r. h. Park st., W. E. g. and w. r. 25.00
S-r. h. St. Charles ave., w. and b. r. 25.00
S-r. h. Loyd street, g. and w. r. 25.00
S-r. h. Capitol ave., g. and w. r. 25.00
S-r. h. Auburn ave., West End. 15.00
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S-r. h. E. Fair st., g. and w. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Cooper st., g. and w. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Woodward st., g. and w. r. 15.00
S-r. h. Windsor street. 15.00
S-r. h. Grant street. 15.00
S-r. h. Calum street. 15.00
Also 50 other choice 1 and 2-r. houses.
See my list, D. Morrison, 41 E. Hunter street. Telephone 74.

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE Co.
Foundry St. and W. & A. R. H. Phone 318

PERSONAL.

ENLARGE YOUR BUSINESS. Ladies 1 to 10 just received, full line of Hawke's famous Tablides, at trifling cost, \$1.00 for a case. They cannot, those developed in past 12 years, prove their genuineness. They are 1-cent stamps. Conway Specific Co., 122 Broadway street, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL. We have close connections with the sawmill district and will build houses cheaper than any other contractor. Ref. American Union, Chartered by J. W. E. car Constitution.

AUTHORS—We want your stories, poems, and book MSS. best prices; inclose stamp. Authors and Writers Union, Chartered by J. W. E. car Constitution.

MARRIED LADIES—For 10c will send formula that cured and made me a happy man. Mrs. A. Keller, box 2, Kalamazoo, Mich. June 21st—21st

FOR AMALGAM fillings this week at American Dental College, 174 Peachtree street.

10 PEACHTREE street is the place and we are the people who save you money by buying your watches and jewelry from us. Delkin's.

BED WETTING cured. Box free. Mrs. R. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. may 16th—16th

SUPERFLUOUS hair, moles, warts, etc. scientifically and permanently removed with electric needle. Mildred G. Smith, sixth floor, new building, near the Grand. June 6th 4th sun

LADIES, your best enlarged six inches. Ladies, impossible; results guaranteed. 1,000 testimonials. Write to: J. W. E. car Constitution. Ladies sealed for ex. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 15 State street, Chicago.

PILES and FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 18 North Broad street. Brochure sent on request. April 2nd 1st sun

THE L. F. JACKSON CO.
No. 37 South Broad St., Next Door to the Georgia Buggy Co.

WE ARE the people and the whole population knows it. Come to us when in need. Satisfaction guaranteed. The L. F. Jackson Co.

"TIS NOT WEALTH, nor rank, nor state, but the power of the L. F. Jackson Co. Why buy harness of the L. F. Jackson Co. 37 South Broad? Because, Horatio L. Jackson, next door to the Georgia Buggy Co., is the only first-class place in Atlanta where you have 100 styles of harness in Atlanta, for the most elegant part of the harness, water always on tap. Be sure to visit L. F. Jackson, 37 South Broad street, next to Georgia Buggy Co.

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PERSONAL. We have close connections with the sawmill district and will build houses cheaper than any other contractor. Ref. American Union, Chartered by J. W. E. car Constitution.

AUTHORS—We want your stories, poems, and book MSS. best prices; inclose stamp. Authors and Writers Union, Chartered by J. W. E. car Constitution.

MARRIED LADIES—For 10c will send formula that cured and made me a happy man. Mrs. A. Keller, box 2, Kalamazoo, Mich. June 21st—21st

FOR AMALGAM fillings this week at American Dental College, 174 Peachtree street.

10 PEACHTREE street is the place and we are the people who save you money by buying your watches and jewelry from us. Delkin's.

BED WETTING cured. Box free. Mrs. R. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. may 16th—16th

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LADIES, your best enlarged six inches. Ladies, impossible; results guaranteed. 1,000 testimonials. Write to: J. W. E. car Constitution. Ladies sealed for ex. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 15 State street, Chicago.

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LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Ladies to make the adjustable tailor system. Instructions free till July 1st. No. 704 Whitehall street, room 7.

YOUR EYES may need the services of our skilled optician. If you are looking for examination at Delkin's, 10 Peachtree St. SAID A prominent north side lady: Our eyes never give us into breakfast. She sold one of the "Bead Eye" alarm clocks. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 6-m sun

WANTED—Ladies to know that it pays to have dresses and every other article of wear cleaned and dyed at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 6-m sun

BEAUTIFUL engagement rings, genuine diamonds, from 10 up to Delkin's Diamond Palace, 10 Peachtree street. THE LATEST STYLES in stationery just received at Glover's Book Store.

FOR SET of teeth at Union Dental Parlors this week. 56 Whitehall, over Rich Bros.

EVERY housekeeper in Atlanta invited to visit Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company's store this week, at 89 Whitehall street, next to High's. They will be presented with a special gift. Their store now runs through to Broad St.

ARTIST MATERIAL—Glover's Book Store, 56 Whitehall street.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange a good beer saloon and good brick store for good renting property, net profit \$50 per month. Address B. 123 Peters street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WHY do so many well-posted people trade at Delkin's Diamond Palace, 10 Peachtree street? Because they are getting the best. COLQUHILL HILL promises to be Atlanta's prettiest suburb; residents there get free car fare to the city for one year. S. B. Turner, agent, Wall street, New York.

WHY don't you go to Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company, next to J. M. High's? They keep everything on earth in kitchen stoves, ironing boards, and every other article. They are the people who give you a call every day, and give you the best of the "American" refrigerator, the best and cheapest on earth.

WILL MAKE ten sets of teeth Monday at Union Dental Parlors, 10 Peachtree street, over Rich Bros.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS at a sacrifice; party leaving city. Call at 46 E. Ellis street, between 10 and 12 South Broad street.

54 N. Broad is the place to buy or sell second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, goods, etc. If you want to sell, we will give you the best price. Call at 54 N. Broad street. May 23rd—23rd sun

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, goods, etc. A. Springer, 46 Decatur street.

FOR SALE at the Furniture and Stove House—Bargain in stoves, bargain in turkeys, bargain in everything. A lot of lounges the best made; a child's crib that you want. Refrigerators, vapor stoves, oil stoves, ironing boards, and every other article. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

The Georgia Buggy Co., Buys and Sells, Clever Fellows, 39-41 South Broad Street, 34-36 S. Forsyth Street.

ODD FELLOWS will aid to their advantage to examine our site to their advantage. We are the people who save you money by buying your watches and jewelry from us. Delkin's.

"JUST AS GOOD" as the "Owensboro," is what some folks will tell you, but don't believe a word of it. Buy the original "Owensboro" and you will have no other. The Georgia Buggy Co.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARD—Two young ladies to board in a private family, everything first-class and "pleasure of the moment." Address "Chapman Place in Town," care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two gentlemen boarders in private family, best location and every thing lovely and very cheap. Address "All Kinds of Amusement," care Constitution.

WANTED—Boarders—Couple to occupy week, very near in. 13 Auburn avenue.

PARTIES wishing board with every comfort at Flat Rock, N. C., can receive same by addressing Box 53, Charleston S. C. References required and given. June 27th

WANTED—Boarders, 30 Houston; nice large, cool rooms and first-class meals. Also want one young lady roommate.

BOARDERS WANTED—At 54 West 4th street, New York, hot and cold water in rooms and baths, board optional, one block from Broadway cable and Sixth street, elevated road, convenient to all hotels and theaters, excellent accommodations.

SELECT BOARD for southerners, coming to New York at 234 Washington avenue, Brooklyn; trolley cars to seaside resorts. Address Mrs. J. M. Smith, 234 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I HAVE taken the Watson house at 14th Street, near Grand, for the summer; good accommodations and low rates. The Alvin, best postoffice.

SUMMER RATES—Extra large shaded grounds, like country; very large, cool rooms, every modern convenience. 4 Forsyth avenue.

WANTED BOARDERS—30 Church street, a block from Grand opera house, large, airy rooms, newly furnished, northern cooking.

ELEGANT rooms, choice table, central location, reasonable rates; permanent transient guests solicited. Phone 113. 6 Walton.

10 IVY—Elegant suite rooms, private bath, reasonable rates; family or gentleman; two and a half-baths from carshed. BOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished front room, with board, at 124 South Pryor street, good fare; modern conveniences.

BOARDERS WANTED—Choice shady location, close in. Rooms recently renovated, very comfortable. Cheap summer rates. No. 134 IVY.

TWO YOUNG men can find delightful rooms and board in private family. References. 100 Forsyth street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Also have rooms furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. 14 Auburn avenue.

BOARDERS WANTED—Beautiful front rooms, two closets and private veranda; excellent board. 133 IVY, corner Cain.

LOVELIEST shady location; choice rooms; new, refined family on north side; excellent; very convenient for business. 133 South Pryor.

BOARDERS can be obtained with Mrs. C. R. Himes, at Saluda, N. C., on reasonable terms. May 24th sun

CENTENNIAL accommodations—Miss Tullman, 1,064 South College, Nashville, Tenn. Reference by permission, Bill App, or mayor of Nashville. June 12th—12th sun

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCELLENT BOARD and large, airy rooms, furnished, rates, transient accommodations. Mrs. F. Bundy, 33 West 33rd street, New York.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED BOARD—Will give a few scholarships in the Atlanta Business College, 123 Whitehall st., in exchange for board for students. Apply promptly to the business manager of the college.

A YOUNG LADY (teacher) desires board and refined family on north side; excellent; very convenient for business. 133 South Pryor.

BOARDERS can be obtained with Mrs.

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WANTED-Salesman.

WANTED-Salesman to handle as a side line, lace, edgings, embroideries, veiling, etc., of our Atlanta factory. Territory south of Washington and Tennessee to New Orleans, inclusive. Must be thoroughly acquainted with all the large trade. Liberal commission given. Address stating qualifications, permanent, 400 N. Jennings Lane Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 27-28-29

WANTED-A traveling salesman to sell our special makes of dry goods, blankets, hannel, dress goods, etc., for fall trade, on commission as a side line. Address Box 181, Philadelphia.

WANTED-Salesman to sell to dealers on time; \$100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Apply for particulars. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SIDE LINE-One salesman earned therefrom \$1,500 in one year. Factory, P. O. 127, New York.

LEADING medical book publishing house has vacancies for several competent, energetic salesmen to cover territory in all states agents; let covers special publications suited to requirements of physicians, dentists, druggists, etc. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 24-25

WANTED-A lady teacher of art and elocution. One preferred who speaks English and French. Good salary. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

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WANTED-Housekeeper.

WANTED-Housekeeper who will go out fifteen miles from city to look after a small farm. J. E. McCulloch, 100 Lowndes street, New Orleans, La.

June 27-28-29

WANTED-Young girl, 12 or 14 years old, experienced in a store. Call 25 Broad street, Monday morning.

LADIES do sewing and plain needlework genuine offer; stamped envelope for particulars. W. H. Hutton, Fourth street, Philadelphia.

WANTED-To employ one young lady in every town in the south. Address Cuba, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADUATE teacher of English and history in leading commercial college. Apply with recommendations. J. W. O. 127, New York.

YOUNG LADY (or) man of experience, pleasant, permanent; to earn \$100 a week; include stamp. Pantheon, City office, BUREAU WOMAN to travel for old established firm; \$40 per month and expenses. 2, box 82, Philadelphia.

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WANTED-Agent.

WANTED-Two first-class men to travel and appoint agents in the south for an established firm. Must be able to deposit \$500. Address, J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 27-28-29

WANTED-General and local deputies as organizers who can build lodges for one of the most progressive fraternal life insurance orders with many new and active features; has ample reserve fund plan; immediate retirement within twenty-four hours after death; cash payments for disability; no expectation of life; unusual liberal inducements; permanent positions to good men. Address the Royal Fraternal, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS-Make \$25 per week selling cigars to dealers. Big inducements; experience not required. Address National Consolidated Co., Chicago, Ill.

LADY-AGENTS to sell Mrs. Yale's Famous Toilet Preparations every where; liberal inducements to the right people. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS-Sample distributors everywhere, both sexes, \$8 per 1,000; position permanent. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-Agent. We have the finest plan of fraternal life insurance, benefit insurance, life insurance, commissions away up. W. I. A. Charleston, W. Va.

WANTED-Agent to write insurance in Georgia. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED-Lady of gentleman with a little money to take interest in established business. A. A. Constitution.

June 27-28-29

WANTED-Average good week last five years by placing \$10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Conviction of a life time. C. H. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

WANTED-Full particulars of the best article anyone can offer for mail order business. "Investor," care Constitution.

FURNITURE business, cash and installment; immediate rental; business books show profit; owner leaving city on account of ill health; family will take care of Atlanta real estate; no other proposition considered. Furniture, care Constitution.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE-We have a large stock of grain, including wheat, corn, oats, etc. There never was a more favorable time to buy grain than now. Write to us for daily and weekly market reports. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONE OF THE BEST paying hardware businesses in Atlanta; reason for selling is sickness. Address Home, this office.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY-For lady or gentleman with small amount cash to assume control of established literary periodical. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

EXPERIENCED business man would like secure agency for good life insurance company. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-Capable man with \$1,000 to take over central office for Georgia house; salary \$35 per month and all expenses, plus 10% percentage; permanent position. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-Lady agents for tea, spices, baking powder; \$25 weekly. Constitutional Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS-Make \$25 weekly selling Perfection Gaslight. Burners. Make kerosene lamps give brilliant light. No. 100, Cincinnati, O.

RELIABLE AGENTS-Newly patented fountain pen. Write for full particulars. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS-Make \$25 daily. New goods. New goods. Write for full particulars. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-Solicitors for "Queen Victoria, Her Sixty Years' Reign and Magnificent Diamond Jubilee." Overlooking with latest and richest pictures. Write for full particulars. Address: J. H. Moore, secretary board of trustees, Milwaukee, Wis.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

\$750 WILL buy a beautiful 6-room cottage, strictly up to date. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall street.

June 27-28-29

FOR SALE or rent, a beautiful house on the Peachtree street; all the latest improvements, stables, servant's room, garden, etc. For further information call at address room 20 Fifth building, Atlanta, Ga. June 27-28-29

5-ROOM COTTAGE on Loyd street, near Georgia avenue, new house, gas and water; large lot; price \$3,000 on monthly payments. This is certainly a bargain as the place is well worth \$5,000. Call and let me show it to you. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street, June 27-28-29

800-Corner lot, Loyd street; nicely shaded. C. H. Girardeau.

FOR SALE-Very low, elegant house, lot, man park, too nice to rent. For further information call at address room 20 Fifth building, Atlanta, Ga. June 27-28-29

\$5,000 WILL buy a substantial 10-room house, Highland avenue, 70 feet front. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

FOR SALE-Real estate \$2,000. 3000 Peachtree street, 2-story, 10-12 ft. front. Call 1010, only \$1,500. Big bargain. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR SALE-New modern house at College Park; big bargain; going to be built. Call 1010, only \$1,500. Big bargain. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

\$1,500 WILL buy a choice Pryor street lot. See me Monday, C. H. Girardeau.

2-Story, 6-r. north side; gas, water, bath, localities. Call 1010, only \$1,500. Big bargain. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

I HAVE A FEW choice lots at College Park; call and see me if you want. For further information call at address room 20 Fifth building, Atlanta, Ga. June 27-28-29

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